REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,824.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
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All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—RUPEES 2.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a MEDICAL PRACTITIONER and an ENGLISH TEACHER (Hindoo), for Palitana. Apply personally to Dr. R. C. BADHURJEE.

SCOTCH SHORT BREAD, &c., fresh made, daily (Sundays excepted). BAPTY BROTHERS, 5, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.—MR. J. C. McCORD has been dismissed by me, and all Communications with reference to my Patent Composition ought to be addressed to B. CHEGAN. No. 135, Breach Candy Road, Girgaum.

Bombay, 18th February 1874.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "CASHMERE," 1,082 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander F. Cotton, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 7th March 1874, at 4 P.M.

March 1874.		March 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	7	Leaves Tuticorin	13
„ Ratnagherry	8	„ Colombo	15
„ Vingoria	8	„ Galle	17
„ Goa	9	„ Negapatam	20
„ Carwar	10	„ Madras	22
„ Mangalore	10	„ Coconada	24
„ Cannanore	11	„ Vizagapatam	25
„ Tellicherry	11	„ Bimlipatam	25
„ Cochin	12	„ Coringa	26
„ Cochin	12	„ False Point	27
„ Beypore	12	Arrives at CALCUTTA	29
„ Allepy	13		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. MELVILLE, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 13th March 1874, at 2 P.M.

March 1874.		April 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	13	Leave BUSREH	1
„ Kurrachee	17	„ Mahomerah	1
„ Guadur	20	„ Fao	2
„ Muscat	20	„ Bushire	3
„ Bunder Abbas	22	„ Bahrein	3
„ Linga	23	„ Linga	8
„ Bushire	26	„ Bunder Abbas	10
„ Koweit	26	„ Muscat	12
„ Fao	28	„ Guadur	12
„ Mahomerah	28	„ Kurrachee	17
Arrive BUSREH	29	Arrive BOMBAY	20

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. STEWART, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 6th March 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. MELVILLE, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 13th March, 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave about 25th March.

THE ss. YEDDO, 1,808 Tons Register, has superior accommodation (amidships) with Saloon on upper deck. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board:

To Liverpool, 1st Class..... Rs. 500

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N.B.—To be followed about 12th April by the magnificent new ss. COLOMBO, 2,800 Tons.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & C. GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAME S LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	39	25	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9 10	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wines.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	36	14-10	Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY:—

"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1874.

"ARABIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st May 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. HORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

JOYCE'S

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

Established 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS,
Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun and Wadding.
JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns.
Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION.
Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
Patentees and Manufacturers,
57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LO.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS.

By all Dealers throughout the World.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 9th March, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. LOMBARDY, 2,723 Tons, and 450 H.P., Captain E. M. GILMORE, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Road at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 2nd March 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 10th March, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. CHINA, (2,010 tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain C. G. PEARNS, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Aden and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any parcel of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 7th March.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th February 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the following Steamers from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton:—

DECCAN	3,128 Tons	600 H.P.,	2nd March 1874.
MALWA	2,933 „	450 H.P.,	16th do.
HINDOSTAN	3,113 „	600 H.P.,	30th do.
PEKIN	3,377 „	600 H.P.,	13th April 1874.
MIRZAPORE	3,763 „	600 H.P.,	27th do.
INDUS	3,473 „	500 H.P.,	11th May.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
40, MEADOW STREET.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 4th inst., Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 10 o'clock p.m., at their Room, Meadow Street, No. 40.

A quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods:—Containing Grey shirtings, T-cloths, jaconets, madapolams, and dhoties, and other sundry goods.

1 Case Irish, 20 yards, 2 Cases Broad Cloth, 1 Case Plated Ware, 2 Cases Persian, 8 Cases Italian Wine, &c.

On account and risk of Esoofbhoy Abdoolally:—

8 Cases sundry glass Beads.

On account and risk of Abdoolally Ahmedjee:—

1 Case White glass Beads.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 3rd March 1874.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, English solid mahogany full concert piano, by Schiedler, set of Harness, Saddles, Paints, &c, at No. 29, Mazabat Hill.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 3rd inst., at 1 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the whole of the household furniture, &c., the property of P. A. R. Oldfield, Esq., consisting of:—

The same comprises of rich engraved glassware, dinner, dessert, and tea services, best plated warr, such as hot water curry dishes, ice pitcher, claret and beer mugs, cruet, and egg frames, tea set containing 4 pieces biscuit box, set of electro-plated spoons and forks for 6 persons, pair fish knife and fork in morocco case, table and chamber candlesticks, liver heer mug, silver sugar asket in morocco case, cutlery, &c., regl sh walnut wood, and handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as round, dining, drawing, loo, sofa, and writing tables, writing desk, bureau, dining, drawing room, and folding, and brass reclining chairs, ottoman, hair backed and reclining sofas, Regl sh and Indian mahogany bin cabinet, sewing machine by "Sanderson," dumb waiters, whatnots, teapoys, wine tables, single, double and partition screens, plat d and bronzed table, hanging and reading lamps, English brussels and Gamoy pets, 3-fold mirror mounted on brass, pool graphs and oil paintings in gilt frames, China glazed punch bowls, flower vases, cycling prints, nine-piece, English iron painted four-post bedsteads, single cots, dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses, gown and clothes presses, wardrobe, cottee baskets, towel horses, oil-stove and cook-room articles, copper cooking utensils, plants, horse s, saddle, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable English Mahogany, Rosewood, Walnut, and inlaid Brackets, Carved Blackwood Sofa, Hood Furniture, splendid gilt Console Table with marble tops, handsome Pier Glasses in gilt frames magnificent Plated Tea and Coffee Urns, Chandeliers and Argand Lamps by Nash and Turkman, Brass, Wall and Table Candlesticks, rich Glass Cargoes, a first-class Mahogany Grand Square Piano by Soundy and Co., Kincaston's Patent Water, rich Crockery and Glassware, first-class Carriages, Horses, &c. of English Pairs, Mounted single and double Harness, a large collection of choice and rare Plants, China Garden Seats and Flower Pot Stands, &c., at No. 81, Malabar Castle, Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY the 18th, and THURSDAY the 19th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the above mentioned place, the whole of the valuable and costly Household Furniture, &c., the property of A. at Bombay, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

AUCTION SALE of Piece Goods at Chinchpoogly, The Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills, Limited, in Liquidation.

On THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at the above-mentioned place.

By Order of the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills (in Liquidation) on account and at the risk of the first purchaser of the Undermentioned Lots:—

114 Bales of Piece Good, from 24 to 21 lbs. 27 to 50 inches and 10 to 72 yards.

25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

BEST INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed properties at Bellasis Junction Road, Byculla, and Mahim.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on the respective premises, by order of the owner, Mr. Cowasjee Nowrojee Lamna, and with consent and knowledge of the mortgagee, the following valuable landed properties, viz:—

Lot. No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of Fuzendaree land or ground, together with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling-house with out-houses standing, compound and five large sheds for stable standing thereon, situated at Bellasis Junction Road, Byculla, within the Fort, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Nos. 23, 30 and 31, containing by admeasurement 3,671 3/9 square yards, or thereabouts, be it more or less, and bounded on the east by the property of Mr. Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Lamna, on the west by the property of the late Canumbhoy Nathu, on the north by the Jewish burial ground, and on the south by the Bellasis Junction Road, yielding monthly rental of Rs. 160.

Lot No. 2.—On THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at 4 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of Fuzendaree land or ground, together with the messuage, tenements, or up, or sloted huts built large bungalow, cook houses godown, garden, well, compound, standing thereon, situate at Bellasis Junction Road, without the Fort, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 34, containing by admeasurement 1,167 1/9 square yards, or thereabouts, be the same more or less, and bounded on the east and on the west by the property of Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Lamna, on the north by the vacant ground No. 4, on the south by the Bellasis Junction Road, and yielding the monthly rental of Rs. 95.

Lot No. 3.—On FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 4 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenements or upper storied pucca built large dwelling-house cook-house, standing thereon, situate at Bellasis Junction Road, Byculla, without the Fort, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 35, containing by admeasurement 1,167 1/9 square yards, or thereabouts, be the same more or less, and bounded on the east by the house of Bugwan Dyaram Carpenter, on the west by the property of Avabai, widow of Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Lamna, on the south by Tank Street, on the north by the Bellasis Junction Road, yielding monthly rental of Rs. 45.

Lot No 4—On MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., on the premises at Mahim. All that piece or parcel of land or ground or part of plantation, with cocoanut trees, garden, and a large well containing two wheels, of ground called or known by the name Dhaska Penda, situate in the Mahim wood in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,187 7/9 square yards or thereabouts, be it more or less, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue for pension and Tax under No. 281 and bounded as follows: on the east by the part of Dadabhoy Bungalee, on the west by the public lane, on the north by the part of Bundoo Canara, and on the south by the public lane.

Lot No. 5.—On MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 5 o'clock p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground or part or plantation containing one wheel of ground called or known by the name of Vere, situate in the Mahim wood, in the island of Bombay, fronting on the western sea side, containing by admeasurement 3,707 7/9 square yards, or thereabouts be it more or less, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue for Peash-n and Tax under No. 584, and bounded on the east by the part of Mrs. Mary Ellis and sons, executrix of Luximon too indjee, deceased, on the west by the sea shore, on the north by the part of Ahoojee Pathbo, and on the south by the public lane. This beautiful and healthy spot is very desirable for building purposes.

Lot No. 6.—On TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m. All that piece or parcel of Fuzendaree land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or upper storied pucka built large dwelling house, and six large sheds for 200 horses, a godown thereon, situated at Bellasis Junction Road, Byculla, without the Fort, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Nos 33 and 34, containing by admeasurement 9,354 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, be the same more or less, and bounded as follows: on the east by the property of Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Lamna, on the west by the property of Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Lamna, on the north by the Jewish synagogue and on the south by the Bellasis Junction Road, yielding the monthly rental of Rs. 190

Lot No. 7.—On WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m. All that piece or parcel of open vacant Fuzendaree ground, situate at Bellasis Junction Road, Byculla, within the Fort, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement 737 7-9 square yards, be the same more or less, and bounded as follows on the east by the vacant ground of Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Lamna, on the west by the property of Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Lamna, No. 7, on the north by the Jewish Synagogue, and on the south by the property of Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Lamna, No. 2.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable and Handsome English, Mahogany and Carved Blackwood Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a rosewood cottage piano, Argand, Kinnister-built self-driving Phaeton, by Kinch, China Garden Seats, &c., at Malabar Hill, opposite to Dadabhoy Cowasjee's Bungalow.

On THURSDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, the very valuable and handsome household mahogany and carved blackwood furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, &c., the property of a Parsee Gentleman changing residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the Property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 3rd March 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

WILL BE SOLD by Public Auction, by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 3rd March at 3 P.M., on the premises, by order of the Acting Chief Engineer G. I. P. Railway, and on account and at the risk of the Owner Premjee Nundoo.

A QUANTITY OF STONE now lying on the Company's property at Byculla.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 5th March, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

25	cases	Grey Shirtings, 8 lbs.	
8	do	do 6 lbs.	
12	Cases	Prints.	
7	„	White and Grey Dhoties.	
5	„	French Muslin.	
2	„	White Muslin.	
12	Bales	Brown Packing Papers.	
3	Cases	Blue Plaid Edinburgh Foolscap.	
	A few	articles of Furniture.	
	A Sewing	Machine in working order.	
2	Cases	Soaps.	
2	Cases	Fancy Goods, consisting of Pictures, Watch Keys, Buckles, Toys, Fancy and Meerschaum Pipes, Snuff Boxes, &c.	

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Breech and Muzzle-loading Rifles, Guns, Pistols, Revolver, by the best makers at No. 36, Upper Colaba.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the household Furniture, &c., the property of Quar ermaster W. Graham, Royal Artillery. Full particulars will be given hereafter.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 3rd March 1874.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
NO. 12 APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Room, No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort, consisting of the following Goods, &c.:—

Lots of Furniture, consisting of Rosewood, carved round tables, pier tables of different sizes, full carved writing desks, foot tools, teapoys, dressing and washing tables, bedsteads of sizes, hatstands, double and single camp cots, sofas couches with leather lining, cupboards, chest of drawers, meat safes of sizes, cradles, chairs, and many other articles of furniture, &c., &c.

Also, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings from 7¼ lbs. to 9 lbs., jaconets of different weights and numbers, adapollams, scarfs, prints, T. cloth, from 5½ lbs. to 7 lbs., chintz, dhoties, orange shirtings, &c., &c.

ESPECIAL AUCTION SALE OF LAMPS.

On THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 P.M., JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Room, No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort.

LAMPS, LAMPS, AND LAMPS.

The valuable handsome patent round wick burners Queen's pattern kerosine oil hanging lamps, &c., of latest improvement and one lamp gives light equal to 45 candle light—and would not injure the eyes when may use them.

An invoice of patent hanging lamps with chimnies, shades, and ball pulls complete and fitted up with round Queen burners, 2 light 3 light chandeliers, harp-chain hanger, library lamps, drawing room lamps, wall lamps, passage lamps, and various other kind of hanging and table lamps, spare shades founts, chimnies, the above lamps would not injure the eyes as ordinary lamps do—but would give a brilliant light, and chimnies would not be one hot as ordinary lamps does.

The above is now on view and sales P. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. recommend the Gentlemen and Merchant of this city to come and inspect the same, as such lamps very seldom coming in this city and therefore strongly recommend to the public not to lose such opportunity.

Also table cut glassware sets, in immense varieties of Bohemian glassware, such as powder set, toilet set, flower vases, lustres, wine set, liqueur set, stone bottles and pickles, plated ice pitchers, brass time-pieces of different pattern, plated reading lamps, napkins, stockings, socks, morocco leather, perfume, pomade, Gentlemen's English hat and many sundry articles, &c. &c. &c.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 26th February 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

The vital question regarding the value of European life in India is most satisfactorily disposed of in Dr. Mouat's reply to Dr. Ewing and others, and sets at rest the point on which there never was the slightest doubt entertained by the Founders of the Company, that the Positive Rates were ample for all purposes. This fresh contribution to the interesting question can be had on application to the Agents.

The Positive is Established pursuant to Company's Acts, 1862-67.

UPON NEW AND SOUND PRINCIPLES,
FOR
NEGOTIABLE, UNCONDITIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

ENGLISH RATES OF PREMIUM FOR INDIA.
LIMITED NUMBER OF PAYMENTS.
OFFICIAL TRUSTEES TO HOLD NET PREMIUMS FOR SECURING INDIAN POLICIES.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, SOLE INVESTMENT.
FIXED MINIMUM SURRENDER VALUE.
AND NO LAPSING OR FORFEITURE OF INSURANCE.

HEAD OFFICE:
53, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon. J. K. BYTHELL (Messrs. Gaddum & Co.), Chairman.
A. E. PEILE, Esq. (Messrs. Hoare, Cleveland, & Peile, Solicitors.)
JAMES TAYLOR, Esq. (Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.)

LIFE RATES.

From Table A. of the Prospectus.

To be paid yearly for a Life Policy of Rs. 1,000, in 6 different forms of years—viz., 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30.

Age next Birthday.	RATE IF PAID UP IN 5 ANNUAL PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Notes for each Premium paid, being one-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 200.	RATE IF PAID UP IN 10 ANNUAL PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Notes for each Premium paid, being one-tenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 100.	RATE IF PAID UP IN 15 ANNUAL PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Notes for each Premium paid, being one-fifteenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 66-10-8.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	91 1 8	49 14 8	36 6 0
30	106 12 8	58 12 0	43 1 4
40	126 10 0	70 4 0	51 15 4
50	151 6 8	85 4 4	61 7 4
60	184 6 8	108 15 4	86 10 8

Age next Birthday.	RATE IF PAID UP IN 20 ANNUAL PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Notes for each Premium paid, being one-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50.	RATE IF PAID UP IN 25 ANNUAL PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Notes for each Premium paid, being one-twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40.	RATE IF PAID UP IN 30 ANNUAL PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Notes for each Premium paid, being one-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 33-5-4.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	29 12 8	25 15 0	23 8 8
30	35 7 4	31 2 0	28 6 8
40	43 4 0	38 7 0	35 11 4
50	55 2 0	48 8 0	48 5 4
60	78 0 8	74 12 8	74 13 4

Half-yearly and quarterly premiums given in Tables B. & C. of the Prospectus.

RETURN OF INDIAN BUSINESS FOR THE YEAR 1873.

No. of Proposals 472.	Amount of Policies issued. Rs. 23,99,000
Not completed	„ 7,33,000
Declined	„ 3,76,000
Total Proposals	„ 35,08,000
Annual Premium income	„ 1,26,119

A detailed statement of business done in Bombay in 1873 has been published, and copies can be had at the Office.

A Branch has just been established in CANADA, and Dollars 100,000 deposited with the Dominion Government to secure local Policy-holders in conformity with the Acts of the Local Legislation.

TRUSTEE:
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY;
W. LOUDON, Esq.

BANKERS:
THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND PEILE.

MEDICAL EXAMINER:
SYDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D.,
Who will examine applicants at his house, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, between 9-30 and 11 a.m. daily, or in the Fort by appointment at 2 P.M.

MILITARY OFFICERS ARE ASSURED AT CIVIL RATES.

FOR FULL DETAILS, TABLES OF PREMIUM, &c., reference should be made to the Prospectus, which can be had on application at the Offices of the Company.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per COIMBATORE, Houston, Commander, from LONDON, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING, accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS, for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Customs' Bunders without delay.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd March 1874.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in H. M.'s Dockyard, on TUESDAY, the 10th instant, and the days following, a quantity of OLD and UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, Old Canvas, Sails, Rope Old, Coir and Europe, Blocks, Masts, Yards, Old Brass, Copper, Iron, Oars, and Spars; also serviceable Stores, such as Rivets, Leather Dippers, Suction, Glass Plates, and Rubber Boots and Vanes, &c., belonging to the Indian Troop Service. Terms of Sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

GEO. O'B. CAREW,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 2nd March 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRENCH COMIC OPERA.
GRANT ROAD THEATRE.
FRIDAY, THE 6TH MARCH.
FASHIONABLE PERFORMANCE
GIVEN BY
MONS. AND MADAME BERGER-DEPLACE,
Lyrical Artistes from Paris, in which will include the French Musical "chef d'œuvre;"
LES NOCES DE JEANNETTE,
Comic Opera. Music by VICTOR MASSE, and selected pieces from "La Perichole" by OFFENBACH and "Le pre aux clercs" by HEROLD.

Doors Open at 8½. Commence at 9½ punctually.

Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co., Hummum Street.

MILLION PRICES! MILLION PRICES!

POSITIVELY LAST TWO DAYS.
OF
BLONDIN, THE HERO OF NIAGARA,
Previous to his departure for Singapore, by the P. and O. Mail on March 7th,
TO-DAY, will give his ASTOUNDING PERFORMANCE on the High Rope.

Doors open at 4 P.M. Performance to commence at 5 P.M., precisely.

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES AS FOLLOWS:
First Class Rs. 2; Second Class Re. 1; Third Class Promenade Eight Annas.
Children under ten years admitted at Half Price to the First and Second Class only.

WANTED, for the TRAMWAY, strong heavy HORSES. Australians preferred. Apply to STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 28th February 1874.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-TEGRACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WILKINSON'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:
Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.
And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NOTICES.

TRADE MARK.

ON A WREATH, A LION RAMPANT GARDANT, HOLDING A CROWN PROPER.

ELLWOOD'S
HATS AND HELMETS.

ENCAUSTIC & GEOMETRICAL TILES.
BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS. REPRODUCTION OF ANCIENT WORK.
IMPERISHABLE PAVEMENTS FOR

Churches,	Institutions,	Halls,
Schools,	Conservatories,	Corridors,
Clubs,	Vestibules,	Dairies, &c.

SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR WARM CLI

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY, 2ND MARCH.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight .....1s. 11 1/16d. to ¼d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight ..... 1s. 10¾d.
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 1s. 10¾d. to ¼d.
Documents, 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 11¾d.
Documents, 3 do. ..... 1s. 11 7/16d. to ¼d.
Credit Bills, 6 do. ..... 1s. 11 1/16d.
Credit, 3 do. ..... 1s. 11 1/16d. to ¼d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 98
Do, demand..... 99 9/16
On Madras 30 days' sight 99¼
Do. demand..... par
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 219.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. ... ...107½ to ¾
Four & half per cent. 103½
Four per cent. 102½
Four and half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ..103
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... ...103½
15 years' Debenture Loans 102½
10 years' do. do. ... ...,105
5 years' do. do.. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. do. Market Rate ...112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872..... 97
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872 ... 94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond.....111

Rates of Discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand	9	per cent.	
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months'	9	,,	
Do. on Merchandise	11	,,	
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' 10		,,	
Bank Bills	9	,,	
Mercantile Paper	12	,,	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs.	10-9	
Carolas ... ... ,,	190	
Mexican Dollars ... ... ,,	222	
Five-France Pieces ... ... ,,	221½	
Bar Silver... ... ... ,,	106½	
Gold Lea ... ... ,,	16-12	
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch ... ... ,,	16-14	
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch ... ... ,,	16-14	

FREIGHT REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING.

£8 has been done by sail to-day. Canal steamers firm, but not much doing on account of mail day.

London	Cotton ..... Cases ..... Seeds	No ship
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton .... £2 17s. 6d. to £2 18s. 9d. Wooden Ships ,, ... £2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d. Myrabollams ..... £2 0s. 0d. Coir bdls ..... £0 10s. 0d. Seeds ..... £1 15s. 0d.	
Havre ...	Cotton..... Coffee.....	£3 5s.
Overland Steamers—		
London		£3 3s. 0d.
Venice		£3 0s. 0d.
Trieste		£3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool		£3 0s. 0d.
Havre Cotton		£3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ...	Wheat ..... Seeds ..... Cotton	£2 16s. 3d. £2 10s. 0d. £2 17s. 6d. to £2 18s. 9d.
Ilna ...	Steamer Cotton ..... Opium ..... Sailing Ships	Rs. 20 per ton. Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta ...Salt		Rs. 8 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value of each.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank.....	90
75,000	1,000	all	14 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	737½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. issue	273½
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,140
11,000	250	all	9 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	265
40,000	2811	all	12 pct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C...	175
10,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India..	126
15,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	496

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	213-2-0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	233
.....	£20	109-1-2	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	43-10-3	do.	Ditto	
.....	4100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£15	193-3-1	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

6,000	2,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land C	1,335
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	108
750	2,000	2,000	80p.c.	Mazagon Land	910
6,000	1,000	all	15p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	370

* Rs. 100 per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

680	1,150	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,540
600	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,840
800	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,900
903	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United	1,325
1,700	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	280
9,500	2,000	all	50p.	Dhurumsey Spinning.....	1,720
750	2,000	all	200p.c	Great Eastern	2,600
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,285
1,500	1,000	all	75 p.c	Manockji Petit's	1,390
600	1,000	all	100p.c	Morarjee Spinning	1,320
810	2,500	all	150p.c	Oriental	3,775
480	2,500	400	200p.c	Royal	2,300
500	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning.....	1,425

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

180	5,000	2,850	180 pc	Akbar Cotton Press Co....	1,600
200	2,000	1,100	150do	Albert Co. Kurrachee.....	900
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co.....	500
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	200
100	12,000	4,000	100pc.	Apollo Press Co.....	5,000
200	2,500	all	...	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,400
200	1,000	all	200p.c.	Bombay Press Co.....	800
200	500	all	80p.c.	Do New.....	200
350	1,000	1,000	100 pc	Broach Cotton Co	500
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company.....	700
500	1,500	all	40	Colaba Press Co.....	3,900
350	2,000	all	250pc.	East India Press Co.....	2,200
150	5,500	all	500	Fort Press Co.....	4,200
200	2,000	1,800	75 pc	Framji Cowasji Press Co	350
200	1,000	all	70 pc	French Press Co	625
200	5,000	1,462	75 pc	Imperial Press Co	750
200	400	250	60 pc	Mofussil Press & Co....	550
600	2,000	1,000	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,800
120	2,500	750	135 pc	Prince of Wales Press....	1,300
200	1,000	all	...	Samoon's Press Co.....	1,000
400	850	750	135 pc	Scinde Press Co.....	500
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,100
231	1,500	1,250	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras...	1,150
150	850	all	80 ps.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	1,000	all	80 ps*	Volkart United Press Co..	950

9 Per share for the half year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	125ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,350
1,000	50	all	15p.ct	Bombay Gas Company ..	6
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld..	115
2,250	200	100	5 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld....	100
4,000	50	all	12 pc.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co...	26
.....	500	all	15 ps.	Treacher & Co	405
.....	250	all	40 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co ...	50

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China..... 1
.....	250	2	Mar. '68	Central Bank..... 1
.....	...	...	...	East Indie Bank 1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula..... 1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank 0

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
1	H. M. S. Dalhousie.	Warner	Kurrachee, Feb. 26.
2	Kurrachee (s)	Hutchison ...	Kurrachee, Feb. 27.
	Raffaelee (s).....	Nacoda	Cutch, Feb. 26.
	Coimbatore	Hoston	London, Oct. 24.
	H. M. S. Jumna....	Gordon	Portsmouth, Jan. 29.
	Liverpool	Shrewsbury...	Greenock.
	Kirkwood.....	Sinnott	Liverpool.
	Hannah Law	Dawson.....	London.
	St. Elmo	Clark	Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Sehah Jehan	Freebody	Calcutta & Cannanore.
	Deccan (s)	Soames	England.
	Neera (s)	Coburn	Liverpool.

The ship Thunderbolt, Goldsworthy, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Avoca, to Hongkong and Straits.
Steamer Raffaelee, to Coast and Cutch.
Steamer Penang, to Kurrachee.
Steamer Alnwick Castle, to London.
Steamer Kingston, to Havre.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
26	Duke of Sutherland ...	Russell	London, Jan. 20.
	Asia (s).....	Gray	Bombay, Feb. 4.
	Arcot (s)	Wither	Rangoon, Feb. 20.
	H. M.'s Cazerwitch ...	Wills	Madras, Jan. 28.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Feb.		
26	Meinam (s)	Galle & Pondicherry.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.		
26	Meinam (s)	Calcutta.
	Assyrian	London via Colingapatam.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS—FEBRUARY 28.

Holland, Colonel, Comsy. Genl., on duty, from Poona.

FEBRUARY 27.

Cripps, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Jullendar.
West, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.

FEBRUARY 28.

Cullen, Lieutenant, 66th Regiment, on duty, from Deolalee.
Martin, Lieutenant, Bengal Royal Engineers, on leave, from Roorkee.
Barrett, Major, 2-25th Regiment, on leave, from Jubbulpore.

MARCH 1.

Anderson, Captain, Bengal 3rd Cavalry, on furlough, from D. E. Khan.
Rideout, Major, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.
Oliver, Captain, 66th Regiment, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Pope, Sergeant, Madras P. W. D., on medical certificate, from Rangoon.
Shewell, Brigadier General, Qr. Mr. Genl's. Dept., on duty, from Kurrachee.
Cotton, Lieutenant, 56th Regiment, on duty, from Kurrachee.

MARCH 2.

Johnson, Surgeon, A. M. D., on duty, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES—MARCH 2.

Plowden, Colonel, Bengal Stud Department, on leave, to England.
Hemming, Apothecary, Bengal Sub. Med. Dept., on furlough, to England.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Feb 28.)

Mr R H Finch, B A Asst Comr, transferred from Wardha to Bhandara, made over charge of his duties at the former Station on the 17th instant.

The following transfers are ordered :—
Mr H E M Impey, Extra-Asst Comr, from Jubbulpore to Seoni.
Mr Birsar Dat, Extra, Asst Comr, from Seoni to Chhindwara.
Captain H H H Hallett, Asst Comr, from Chhindwara to Jubbulpore.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Feb. 28.)

Capt L J H Grey, Asst Comr, is appointed on special duty for the purpose of settling cases of disputed boundary between the States of Patiala and Jeypore, with effect from such date as he may enter on the duties here assigned to him.

Surgn A Skeen is appointed, to be Civil Surgeon of a 1st Class Station during the absence on special duty of Surgn-Maj H W Bellew, C S I, with effect from the date he assumed charge of the Civil Surgeoncy of Peshawar.

Surgn Maj T E B Brown, Principal Lahore Medical School, has obtained thirty days' subsidiary leave, to enable him to appear before a Medical Board at Board at Bombay in view to his applying for sick furlough to Europe.

Capt W J Parker Asst Comr, reported his arrival at Bombay, on return from furlough, on the 18th Feb 1874, and is posted to the Sealkote district.

Mr G Lewis, Extra Asst Comr, Jhang, has obtained privilege leave of absence for thirty days, with effect from the forenoon of the 23rd Feb 1874.

The Rev J Brown, Junior Chaplain, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt is appointed Chaplain of Mean Meer, vice the Rev W Spencer, proceeding on furlough to Europe.

Lieut-Col P Maxwell, Deputy Comr, Kyrenpore, has obtained thirty days' su sidiary leave, from the 15th March 1874, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same, preparatory to availing himself of the furlough for two years granted him by the Govt of India.

Mr M Holland, Asst Dist Supt of Police, to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, Gurdaspore.

Mr W M G Drysdale, Asst Dist Supt of Police, from Delhi to Umballah.

Mr C H Lemarchand, Offg Asst Dist Supt of Police, from Lahore to Umballah.

Mr C Brown, Asst Dist Supt of Police, Peshawar, is granted leave to Europe on medical certificate for eighteen months; also thirty days' subsidiary leave on full pay from 1st March, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Capt W Broadfoot, R E, Ex Engr, 2nd Grade, having reported his return from Europe from leave rejoined his appointment as Asst to Chief Engr and Asst Secy to Govt, Punjab, Irrigation Branch, on the forenoon of the 11th Feb 1874.

Lieut J W O'Callaghan, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, from 1st Division. Bari Doab Canal, to Office of Supt Engr, Upper Bari Doab Circle, to officiate as Personal Asst.

Lieut S L Jacob, R E, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, from, Special Works Division, Bari Doab Canal, to the 1st Division Bari Doab Canal, as a temporary arrangement.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail. closes.	After. packet.
United Kingdom	Mar. 9	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 6	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	,, 13	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 7	4-30 P.M.	No after packet
China.....	,, 10	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.....	,, 23	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday during the fair season, and on Friday during the monsoon.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additions, fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia.....	9 4	9 0

The next Overland Mail Steamer will leave Bombay as under :—
7 P.M.
Monday.....Mar. 9.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, and conformin annas conditions, be forwarded via Southampton

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follow :—
4 P.M.
Tuesday.....Mar. 10

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The next Australian Mail will leave as under :—
Saturday.....Mar. 7

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang-Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mauritius and Reunion Mails *via* Aden will be despatched with the Homeward Overland Mails leaving Bombay on the following dates :—

Regular date.	*Supplemental date.*
Monday ..... April 13	Monday ..... March 23.
,, ... May 11	,, ... April 20.
	,, ... May 18.

It is not certain that the Supplemental Mails will catch the Steamer to Mauritius and Reunion, but they may.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

Kurrachee and Persian Gulf steamers will leave as under :—
Friday.....†Mar. 6 Friday ..... March 13.

† Persian Gulf steamer.

Registered and ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. at the G. P. O., and late fee letters up to 1-30 on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 12th February and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Igutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum ; and those from Bhoosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhoosawul to Nagpore...	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-20 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhoosawul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency ; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	1-30 A.M.	10-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country, ...	7-30 A.M.	8-30 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, &c., for Pean, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day : at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all up at towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, the Deccan, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor, at 12 and for Scinde, Kattywa, and Cutch at 4 A.M. ; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 7-30 A.M. The overland mail is despatched every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, and closes at 5-30 o'clock. Late packets are received on payment of extra postage, up till 6-30 P.M. at Apollo under Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah ¼ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas ; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1, via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 8 annas, 1 ounce 1s annas.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish, in future, *at low rates for Cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c. &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines...Re. 1
Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than ONE RUPEE, and payment must in all cases be made in CASH.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SHEPHERD—March 2nd, at Byculla, Horace James, the dearly-loved son of Mr. and Mrs. James Shepherd, aged 3 years, 9 months, and 25 days.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

STRONG—February 4th, at London, Robert Strong, Esq., late of Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GRAY—February 27th, at St. Thomas' Parsonage, Free School Street, Calcutta, the wife of the Re . T. D. Gray, of a daughter.
JOHNSTONE—February 25th, at Lahore, the wife of W. F. Lethbridge Johnston, S. P. & Delhi Railway, of a son.
STAFFORD—February 23rd, at Nagercoil, South Travancore, the wife of Mr George Stafford, Travancore Public Works Departmen , of a daughter.

DEATHS.

STEVENS—February 23rd, at Umballa, Hubert Edward, only child of W Stevens, Executive Engineer, Irrigation Department, aged 1 year and 4 months.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1874.

READING the speeches of the chief leaders of political parties in England to their constituents during the turmoil of the recent general election, one cannot but be struck with the want of definiteness which characterizes the programmes of both Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Gladstone. The late Premier certainly ventured, in the address in which he announced the dissolution of Parliament, to foreshadow the policy which he would adopt if the country once more gave him a strong majority in the House of Commons. But the outline he drew was very vague, and the tentative way in which he approached the great question of land law reform and other dangerous topics only served to excite the wrath of opponents without stimulating the enthusiasm of his Radical supporters. A frankly revolutionary policy might have helped Mr. Gladstone; but the middle course he adopted of just alarming the constituencies by suggestions of changes about which the country has not yet formed a mature opinion could but increase the number of voters willing to vote for the maintenance of "our ancient Constitution in Church and State." Mr. Disraeli, with his accustomed readiness, saw at once that he had nothing to do but to utter a few fine phrases about the advantage to England of upholding things as they are, and he would carry all before him; and in his numerous speeches he hardly took the trouble to say much beyond vituperating his adversaries for their blunders of the last two or three years. Even as regards foreign policy it is disappointing to find the Conservative chief taking refuge in general expressions, which might be explained away if at any time it seemed that the nation disapproved of a greater show of vigour in the management of affairs abroad than had distinguished the Foreign Office during Lord Granville's tenure of power. Thus, Mr. Disraeli denounced with much energy the act of ignorance or folly by which the Government had exchanged England's right of protecting Acheen for the equivocal and entangling alliances which led to the war on the Gold Coast; but he prudently abstained from giving the slightest clue to any opinion he might have formed as to the proper mode of carrying on that war, and the nature of the terms of peace with which alone England ought to be satisfied. He comes into office, in fact, with his hands free, and has the great advantage of being able to suit his policy to the changed circumstances of the war. Again, Mr. Disraeli was not forced to pledge himself even to any particular disposition of the surplus. His rival was explicit enough on this point. He said that, if he remained in power, he would abolish the income tax and take off certain duties on articles of consumption; and that, as the surplus of five millions would not suffice for both these purposes, he would procure such additional money as he required by re-adjusting local taxation, or, in other words, by increasing the burdens on land. The landed interest, of course, took alarm at this suggestion; but Mr. Disraeli was not called upon by the country to state in his turn precisely what financial arrangements he would make, and he has not even committed himself to the total abolition of the income tax. The appeal to the country was, indeed, so sudden, and people were so anxious to get rid of Mr. Gladstone at any cost, that the election had no definite political issue except to substitute one man as Prime Minister for another. No doubt, the change is momentous enough, but no one is in a position to say what it will bring forth. As Mr. Lowe pointed out, in his speech at the University of London, Mr. Disraeli comes into office with a power which no Liberal Prime Minister has possessed, for he enjoys the support not only of the House of Commons but of the House of Lords; and his will is practically supreme in both Houses of Parliament. The country has given him *corte blanche* to use this power as he likes; and one cannot but feel anxious to see what he will do with it.

THE late serious riots in Bombay show conclusively the necessity that exists for the organization of a Volunteer force in this city. There is no doubt that, had a well disciplined force of this nature been in existence at this time, it would have been of most material assistance in quelling the disturbances and in holding in check the savage propensities of the rioters. It may be as well, however, at this time to look into the causes which have hitherto prevented the establishment of a Volunteer force in Bombay. There have been already two attempts made in Bombay to establish Volunteer neither of which has been successful. The first (as many of our readers will recollect) was immediately after the mutinies, and was taken in hand by the late Major Curtis of the 2nd Grenadiers; the second about the year 1866, of which General Rivers, then Agent of the G. I. P. Railway, was the nominal head, with Mr. Filgate as his Captain, and Mr. Walshe, the present Superintendent of the House of Correction, as Adjutant.

Both these attempts failed, from various causes. Major Curtis's Volunteer Corps at first reckoned considerable numbers, and at one time the attendance at drill was fair and tolerably regular; but by degrees the numbers diminished, and the force at last collapsed, owing partly to the death of Major Curtis, but chiefly to the apathy of the members themselves, who would not take the trouble to attend drill or make themselves efficient in any way. The second attempt was even worse. The re-organization of the old force was commenced at a time when people did not see any necessity for it, and from first to last it was remarkable for the lukewarm support it received. The officers selected as Commandant and Captain, although worthy enough men in their way, were not practical soldiers, and the Adjutant was a gentleman who, whatever his abilities, had not the experience or position that might have qualified him to supply the deficiencies of his superior officers. The second occasion may therefore be said to have failed, first from the apathy of its members (as before), and secondly from the inefficiency of the officers selected to organize the corps itself.

But matters should now change in these respects. The Bombay public have recently had placed before them in forcible language the necessity of having a civic army, which might, in troublesome times, be (under judicious management) made available for the protection of their lives and property, and it now behoves the public to bestir themselves and take the matter in hand earnestly, determined that practical results shall ensue. In a large city like Bombay there is no reason whatever why a numerous and efficient Volunteer force should not be raised, and in sufficient numbers to form two or three corps in different parts of the town and its environs. The difficulties attendant upon apathy and inattention are easily overcome by perseverance and tact, and we have no hesitation in saying that under judicious management the thing must succeed. The present is a golden opportunity not to be thrown away. The mind of the public is aware of the importance and alive to the necessity of the case; and, as for officers, Government would doubtless lend the services of good and competent men able to take the matter in hand and to bring it to a successful issue. We hope these few remarks may induce several of the influential members of society, both European and native, to convene a meeting and to take up the matter seriously, and we have no hesitation in saying that, if energetically dealt with, the result must be a success, and the benefit of such a force would make itself sensibly felt should at any future time the peace and safety of the inhabitants of Bombay be endangered by the riotous conduct of any sections of its society.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

WE have to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of the Bombay Administration Report for 1872-73 It is a big, handsome volume, the preparation of which must have cost some trouble, though not enough, one would suppose, to delay its publication till 1874. We hope, however, to notice it at length to-morrow.

IN another column we publish the long lost or concealed accounts of the Duke of Edinburgh Reception Fund. It will be observed from the statement of accounts that poor Mr. Arthur Crawford's only fault with regard to the expenditure was his too great liberality in subscribing out of his own pocket as much money as was wanted to make up the deficiency in the public subscriptions. The fact that he suffered in this way without any one knowing it only shows the imperative necessity of a business-like arrangement in regard to the administration of such funds.

SOME alarm was created in the Fort yesterday by the rumour that a telegram had been received, announcing the wreck near Alexandria of the outward-bound P. and O. mail steamer Pekin. We are glad to say that there was no cause whatever for any disquietude. The telegram which gave rise to the misapprehension was worded in this way :— "For Bombay, in Canal, Glenfalloch, Pekin; wrecked near Alexandria, Grange Merthyr." As the telegraph office does not put in stops, it was possible to read this message as if the Pekin had been wrecked near Alexandria; but the P. and O. Company received yesterday the following telegram, which sets at rest all doubts on the subject as it is dated Suez, March 2, 4-30 p.m. :—"The Pekin is here, and takes out the next Bombay mail; she has not been ashore. The steamer Grange Merthyr was wrecked near Alexandria."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, 1ST MARCH.

The ship Sir Walter Raleigh foundered on the 12th of February. The crew were saved.

The Marquis of Salisbury has appointed Mr. H. G. Walpole to be his private secretary.

The Marquis of Hertford, and not as previously announced the Marquis of Bath, has been appointed Lord Chamberlain.

Colonel Wilson Patten has been raised to the Peerage.

SPAIN.

LONDON, 2ND MARCH.

Telegrams have been received from General Morionnes stating that he has completely failed to penetrate through the Carlist lines, that his own position is endangered, and his losses are heavy, and that the necessity for reinforcements is urgent. The fall of Bilbao is imminent.

LONDON, 28TH FEBRUARY.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but unchanged. Surats quiet.

Fair Dhollera 5¼d.
Exchange on India..... ..... 1s. 10¼d.
Oriental Bank shares..... £45.
Chartered Bank shares ..... £14 10s.
Chartered Mercantile Bank shares .... £24.
Hongkong and Shanghai ,, ... £36.
Total Coin in the Bank of France .... £37,375,000.
,, Notes in circulation ..... £108,000,000.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper ..... 96¼.
4½ do. do. ..... 98.
5½ do. do. ..... 102.

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal :—Lycett, Dixon, Dunravne, and Nio.

A TELEGRAPH station has been opened at Durbunga in Tirhoot, the new line being now complete to that place.

ARCHDEACON GORTON, of Madras, is expected to retire in September next, when he will have completed twenty-five years' service in India.

COLONEL CAMPBELL is to officiate as Superintending Engineer, General Branch, Lahore Circle in the place of Mr. W. Purdon, who is proceeding to England on furlough.

THE Jubbulpore paper tells us that a new description of travelling post-office carriage was brought into use on the East Indian Railway from that station some few days since.

THE usual salute was fired from the saluting battery yesterday morning in honour of the arrival of Sir Almeric A. Spencer, Commander-in Chief, who landed from H. M. S. Dalhousie the day previous.

CAPTA

THE MAHOMEDANS AND THEIR TABOOTS.

On Saturday and Sunday, when considerable military precautions were taken, the Mahomedans were perfectly quiet, and we have heard of no attempt to carry taboots to the sea in defiance of the prohibition by Government. Large taboots were erected in Bapoo Hazam Street, Butcher Street, Sat Tar Street, Coal Street (near Paidhonee), Mody Khana Street (Fort), Shaik Abdool Rahmon Street, Bhowsaree Street, First Cazee Street, Second Cazee Street, Eduljee Cooper Street, Nagpada Street (where there are five taboots), Nacoda Roghay Street (where there are two taboots), Khutry Sarung Street, (where there are two taboots), and Don Tar Street. The taboots of Bapoo Hazam Street and Butcher Street have been disposed of, the owners considering the demands of custom to be met by a little water being thrown over the taboots. It is doubtful whether the same judicious course will be pursued with the other taboots. Some may be disposed of in this way; but a Mahomedan who lives in the vicinity of Crawford Markets informed us yesterday that he believed many of the taboots will be kept for forty days, and then an attempt will be made to carry them to the sea. It appears to be the case that in cases of emergency—such as the present prohibitory order by Government—the Mohurrum may be extended for forty days, so far as the dipping of the taboots is concerned. We suppose therefore that the authorities will have to remain vigilant for six weeks longer, for if the Mahomedan priests declare the duration of the Moburrum festival to be forty days longer than usual Government will accept the same definition of "Moburrum" and make the proclamation apply accordingly.

DISTURBANCE IN THE NATIVE TOWN.

A MAHOMEDAN woman met her death early yesterday morning by falling from a terrace at the top of the Fort Police Court House as detailed in our local columns. The body was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where an inquest was held, the jury returning a verdict of suicide, after which the body was taken to the residence of the husband, which is in Nagpada. He naturally wished to know how his wife had met her death, for, strange to say, no intimation of the occurrence had in any way reached him, nor had his presence been requested at the Coroner's Inquest. His remarks drew a crowd of brother Mahomedans around him, and the excited people somehow got possessed of the idea that the woman had been murdered by Parsees in the Fort. The story fled from mouth to mouth, and in a very short time the locality of Nagpada became perfectly alive with an angry multitude. The people resolved to carry the body to Parell, to be a witness to the Governor of the supposed bad conduct of the Parsees, and when the body had been mounted on a bier, the procession actually moved onwards with it on their extraordinary errand. The military, however, got word of the affair, and Major Crispin, of the 4th Rifles, who was stationed at Abdool Rahman's Stables, close to the scene of the disturbance, at once ordered his men under arms. A detachment of the 68th Regiment came up at the moment under the command of Captain Kaye, and also a patrol of Cavalry, with whom Major Crispin at once proceeded to clear the streets. A few minutes subsequently Mr. Souter and Mr. Edginton arrived, and the procession was stopped. The Commissioner and his Deputy explained to the people how the woman had met her death, and persuaded them to return quietly to their homes. This they did, but not without murmurings, for the idea had got root in the minds of many of them that after all the Parsees were responsible for the death of the woman. When the body was taken back to the house of the bereaved husband, a new funeral procession was arranged, and the body, accompanied by military and police, found its way to the Sonapore burying ground about seven o'clock in the evening without any molestation. The husband was assured by Mr. Souter that inquiries would be instituted why no intimation of his wife's death had been sent to him, and he expressed himself contented. By eight o'clock the native town was perfectly quiet, the only circumstance suggestive of the present fermented state of the town being military bivouacked here and there on the public roadways. The agitation, though insignificant in itself, has tended to renew the excitement at a period when it was very satisfactorily dying out.

ASSAULTS UPON PARSEES.

We hear of half a dozen instances in which, within the last three days, Parsees have been set upon and maltreated by Mussulmans and Seedees. At noon on Sunday, a Parsee was attacked by ten or twelve Mussulmans and Seedees in Null Bazaar Street. No assistance was rendered him until he fell insensible to the ground; and after some time he was removed by a policeman to the Jamsetjee Hospital. Meherwanjee Akhanee, the keeper of a toddy-shop near the Two Tanks, was struck the same day by some Mahomedens, who also broke the pots out of which they drank his toddy, without paying for either. The same day a Mahomedan threw stones against a carriage containing Parsee females, as it was passing by the house of Kerbadjee Barocha, situated in Null Bazaar Street. A Parsee in the employ of a Mehmon merchant, who went on Sunday evening into Jamblee Street to collect outstandings, received two slight wounds in the forehead, which were dressed by the Parsee bonesetter in the Fort. On Saturday morning last, Burjorjee Cowasjee, a dubash boy in the employ of Mr. Rustomjee Bomanjee Dubash, was accosted with stones at Moody Bay by some Seedees. He received a severe cut in the cheek and another above the eyebrow. At noon the same day, Nowrojee Hormusjee, a dubash boy in the employ of the same gentleman, while passing in a boat in the harbour, had pieces of coal and wood hurled at him by Seedees; but he, fortunately, escaped unhurt.

NATIVE OPINIONS.

THE following are translations of extracts from the *Rast Goftar* of Sunday last:—

THE TRUCE AND ITS LESSONS.—What were the means for securing the peace which is every where talked of? The leading Mahomedan gentlemen convened a meeting, consisting of about a thousand of their co-religionists and passed two resolutions, in which they expressed their regret for and detestation of the riots. We pointed out a fortnight ago the duty of the Mussulman community, and the intelligent and respectable portion of it has discharged that duty. They have dissuaded the bigoted from further disturbance and have come to an understanding for peace among themselves. The Cazees and Moulvies preached that there should be no further breach of the peace, and the Mussulmans have obeyed their directions. The Cazees and Moulvies declared that there was peace, and the Mussulmans dispersed and went to mind their business. That is an important lesson to be derived from the present peace, which those whom it may concern should lay to heart.

THE RESULT OF MR SOUTER'S MISTAKE.—Our energetic Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Pedder, plainly told the Parsee deputation that waited upon him the other day that "Mr. Souter acknowledges his mistake." But who can tell what consequences may flow from this "mistake"? The time is coming when those consequences will become known; and the bitter hour will come for Mr. Souter to admit his "mistake" freely and fully. Meantime to form a faint idea of the expected result, it is sufficient to say that Mr. Souter's "mistake" has not only plunged gay Bombay into mourning, but has lighted sparks of riot in the mofussil, and fears are entertained of destruction and plunder in other large towns. That "mistake" has given birth not only to plunder at noon-day, murder, and defilement of Parsee temples in Bombay, but that single mistake had created a difficulty for the people and the authorities in mofussil towns. It is fortunate that they were prepared in time for the bursting of the storm. But when all this arises from the negligence of one officer, a "mistake" is the tenderest name that can be discovered for it. To a certainty so much carelessness must be more than a "mistake," and such an officer should at once be brought up for a proper enquiry as to his conduct.

A COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY.—The only reparation which the people of Bombay have available to them for the destruction of property, state of alarm, and cessation of business during the past fortnight, is to petition the Supreme Government for the appointment of an independent Commission to enquire fully into the Musulman riots. A requisition should be sent to the Sheriff to convene a meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay, and it is desirable that the people of other communities should take a more active part in the proceedings than the Parsees. The petition need not be very long: it would suffice to refer briefly to the outrages committed against the people of Bombay by the Mussulman rioters; to the total want of protection in which the Commissioner of Police left the town on the first day of the riot; and to the dilatoriness of the authorities in calling in the aid of the military, which afforded scope for further outrages on the second and third days. Finally, the petition should ask the Viceroy to send out from Calcutta an independent Commission composed of respectable gentlemen in order that a full and free enquiry might be made into the above matters; and it should further ask that during the time of the enquiry Mr. Souter should be suspended from the office of Police Commissioner. Really it is now the proper time for the people of Bombay to petition for such an enquiry. Not only the Parsees, but all the inhabitants of Bombay are affected by the Mussulman riots which break out from time to time. Not only the business of the Parsees, but business in general is at a stand-still. The outrages committed against the Parsees are but a second edition of those which were committed on a former occasion against the Borahs and another time against the Moguls of Bombay. The incapacity of the authorities on all these occasions has been notable, and every precaution should be taken to prevent the possibility of similar outrages being committed in future upon the Hindoos or Europeans. It is necessary, therefore, that all the inhabitants should join in a petition to the Viceroy.

FRESH HONOURS.—During the present disturbed state of Bombay the names of the public-spirited European gentlemen, who have been instrumental in securing peace and calming fears, have become respected and beloved in the community. Mr. J. M. Maclean, in making the *Bombay Gazette* an advocate of public interests during the riots, has shown so much laudable public spirit and zeal that everywhere in native society former differences of opinion are forgotten, and we constantly hear his stern and fearless writings spoken of with admiration by hundreds of people. Men of sense respect Dr. Blaney for a similar reason; for this intelligent gentleman has made a good use of his sharp tongue in tempering Mahomedan fanaticism and bringing the disaffected to peace. We also hear on all sides praises of Mr. Pedder, our energetic Municipal Commissioner. We have always entertained a high opinion of Mr. Pedder's worthiness, but during the riot his proceedings have raised him higher still in our estimation. But lastly, in what terms of approbation shall we speak of our active Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. Alfred Edginton? His energy and promptitude in repressing disorder; his suavity, courteousness, and patience in reassuring troubled and timid minds; his devotion to duty, and zeal in the discharge of it have been so very remarkable during the present riots that the name of Mr. Alfred Edginton is remembered with affection in the native community, especially by the Parsees.

THE ROAD TO COLABA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Curiosity impelled me to drive along the new road from the Fort to Colaba this afternoon. It was only necessary to have one bamboo removed for that purpose, for upon arriving at the level crossing over the railway, I was gratified to see that the gates were flung open and that the road was open. Nor was mine the only carriage upon it, so that I conclude the formal opening will be only a question of a few hours. Many of your readers will be delighted to read this I am certain; but why wasn't the road opened before?

Colaba, 2nd March. COLABAWALA.

NATIVE MAGISTRATES OF POLICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I lately forwarded to England an affidavit of service of writ sworn before Mr. Nana Morojee, "Justice of the Peace and Magistrate of Police." The affidavit has been returned to me, the judge having refused to receive the affidavit without being furnished with another affidavit showing the authority of the magistrate before whom the affidavit is sworn to administer oaths, and verifying his signature. I have sent many affidavits before which had been sworn before English police magistrates, and no such objection as that now taken in the case of Mr. Nana Morojee has been raised.

A SOLICITOR.

A USEFUL PRECEDENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Within the last few days of unparalleled excitement in Bombay, much has been said of the weakness of the present head of the Government, and of the necessity of some movement for his recall. Novel as the step would be for the Bombayites, it would, I submit, be nothing new to H. E., who must remember his recall, some years ago, when he was Colonial Secretary in Colombo, along with Lord, now Viscount Torrington—a recall for which Sir Philip Wodehouse fully knows that he was indebted to the independent exertions of Dr. Elliot, the spirited editor of the *Colombo Observer*.

PUNAMBULAM CHETTY.

1st March.

MR. MULL ON MUSICAL CRITICISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is such a thing as damning with faint praise, and this I fear is the effect of Mr. Mull's letter in your contemporary's edition of to-day, so far as the gentleman in question is concerned. Mr. Mull is evidently afraid that the remarks of your critic will have a deterrent influence upon other amateurs and prevent them coming forward to help him with his proposed revival of our charming and pleasant Wednesday Pops. I do not think so—rather the contrary,—for it is the abundance of easily-procurable and always-ready mediocre talent that often prevents the talented and gifted amateur performing in public. We have some admirable singers in Bombay—two or three ladies—who would add lustre to the profession, and many gentlemen—witness the well known quartette we have often heard,—who are I am sure as good-natured as they are clever, and who will gladly assist Mr. Mull's generous and kindly efforts to relieve our proverbial dulness.

DIOGENES.

2nd March.

THE BOMBAY "ROUGHS" AT BANDORA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Although the proclamation of Government had the effect of prohibiting the taboot processions at Bombay, it could not prevent some of the Bombay "budmashes" from indulging in their annual freaks all the same. As the prohibition did not extend to Bandora, it was but natural that they should embrace the opportunities of playing their freaks there. This was obvious from the number of the "great unwashed" that followed the several processions at Bandora on Saturday last, no doubt with the intention of making a "show," and they fully succeeded in doing so, to judge from the grotesque and fantastic appearance they presented. Bandora was never so lively before, and the inhabitants were afraid that the "uninitiated" followers of the Prophet at Bandora might learn a dangerous lesson from their brethren of Bombay to "get up" a "riot" just for the "fun" of the thing, to the detriment of the lives and limbs of the people; but fortunately nothing of any consequence happened, and the taboots were "cooled" in the sea, and let us hope with them the "ardour" of their followers.

Colonel Coles of Tannah had discreetly entrusted the police arrangements of the place to the energetic inspector, Mr. Dickinson, who, assisted by Jemadar Bulwunt Ramjee, had adopted such precautions that even the slight skirmishes that happen on such occasions amongst the tabootwallas did not occur, and it is but due to the officers to acknowledge it.

Besides the police there was a detachment of a regiment sent from Tannah ready to turn out at a moment's notice, but the "roughs" luckily and wisely refrained from creating a disturbance, and all passed on as quietly as could be expected.

AN EYE-WITNESS.

Bombay, 2nd March.

THE SO-CALLED PEACE MEETINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The meetings of the Mahomedan and Parsee communities held at different times and places have, as you anticipated, ended in smoke. The Governor and the Parsees have been befooled by their amiable brethren the Moslems. The Governor rebuked the Zoroasstrians for their disinclination to meet the rival sect in their overtures for peace. But, ready as they have always been to love and keep the peace, they know very well that the Mahomedans only solicited it for the purpose of gaining their object to have their taboots perambulated through the streets, which the Government had prohibited; and, the moment the Cazee and his followers found that their game was over by Saturday, they evaded the Honourable Narayen Vasudeojee and Dr. Blaney, and placed them in a nice fix with the Parsees and the Governor. His Excellency has, in this affair, committed sad blunders from the beginning, and his not sending for the Cazee and Moulvie for the purpose of impressing upon them the advisability of their preaching peace sermons was one of his serious mistakes. The timid Parsees soon took the hint thrown out by the Governor, and consented to accept the terms of peace and regret proposed by the mediators and acquiesced in by the Cazee and other Mahomedans. Accordingly, Sir Jamsetjee and his friends twice met together and patiently waited for hours to receive the resolutions of peace and friendship duly signed by the Cazee; but they and the negociators were all disappointed.

Now I am informed, and I believe correctly, that the Mahomedans still expect that, by holding out by not signing the peace resolutions, they will get the order from Government to allow their taboots to parade on public roads, which, according to their religion, they can keep in their houses for forty days, if, by some unforeseen circumstances, they cannot dip them in tanks or the sea on the proper day. If such be the case, they will keep their fanaticism alive for forty days and give the Government infinite trouble, and the whole community unnecessary alarm. Though Government have obtained a complete triumph over them, they ought to keep in Bombay a much stronger military force than they have hitherto done; otherwise, they would be guilty of carelessness if the Mussulmans break out again in open daylight in the capital city of the Presidency, and even when the Governor and his staff are present.

M. D. D.

1st March.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH RECEPTION FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to the article in your issue of the 19th instant, regarding the accounts of the Duke of Edinburgh Reception Fund, I beg to send you herewith, on behalf of my brother, Mr. Arthur Crawford, an abstract of the accounts, showing a balance of Rs. 46-14-3 now standing to the credit of the fund at the New Bank of Bombay, Limited. The vouchers are at present in my possession, having within the last day or two been handed over to me by Mr. Eshwuntrao Palekur, of the Agri-Horticultural Society's office, by whom all the accounts were kept, and they are open to the inspection of the public.

I thought it right to delay sending you these accounts until I had communicated with my brother, by whom I am now informed that he recollects having sent the accounts for circulation amongst the committee nearly three years ago.—I am, &c.,

LESLIE CRAWFORD.

28th February.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure on account of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh's Visit to Bombay in 1870.

		Rs.	a.	p.
1870, March 1.				
To Amount of Subscriptions received from the general public as acknowledged in the local Newspapers		62,122	14	0
" Amount subsequently received, viz.				
Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy	Rs. 500 0 0			
Mr. Kahandas Muncharam	" 100 0 0			
The Esplanade Fee Fund Committee	" 10,000 0 0			
Mr. Khimjee Jewa	" 516 1 11			
Mr. Dorabjee Framjee Cola	" 110 0 0			
Messrs Rustomjee Sorabjee & Co.	" 1,829 6 7			
Mr. Rahimtoola Bhyjeebhoy	" 7 8 0			
		13,063	0	6
" Amount of Donations from A. B., A. B. C., and A. B. C. D.		20,550	5	8
" Amount received for fireworks used at the Parell Government House		1,000	0	0
" Amount from Colonel J. A. Fuller on account of tumblers, &c, used at the New Secretariat Buildings		4,011	10	9
By Cash received from the Controller of Municipal Accounts, being refund of the advance made to the Commissioner of Police for purchasing horses for the Constabulary		3,236	0	0
" Cash, being sale proceeds of all articles belonging to the Reception Committee		19,834	10	6
	Total Rs...	1,23,818	9	6
1871, August 31.				
By Cash paid for transparencies, &c., and for general assistance rendered by the officials and Students of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Art		7,861	8	0
" Cash paid to the Byculla Livery Stable and General Commission Agents for supplying horses for the Constabulary		3,236	0	0
" Cash paid to Mr. Khakee Pudumsey for oil, tumblers, &c., supplied by him		30,000	0	0
" Cash paid to Mr. Fleury for Electric Lights		4,285	8	0
" Cash paid to Colonel J. A. Fuller for making certain arrangements at the New Secretariat Buildings		1,000	0	0
" Cash paid to Mr. Cuttriss for Fireworks.		15,000	0	0
" Cash paid to Messrs. Jaffer Sulliman & Co. for supplies		5,089	4	0
" Cash paid for a Silver Tablet to contain the Address voted to H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh		791	12	8
" Cash paid to Mr. Surajram Raghunath in consideration of the accidental death of his son		1,200	0	0
" Cash paid to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. for Pinewood supplied by them for stands, arches, &c.		12,485	2	1
" Cash paid for Supper at the Secretariat on the 12th March 1870		1,304	11	0
" Cash paid for Printing and Advertising Charges		1,069	10	11
" Cash paid to Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim & Co. for supplies and hire of furniture, &c		4,743	3	0
" Cash for wages to workmen employed under the orders of the Superintendent Municipal Workshops		13,045	12	3
" Cash paid to Messrs Treacher & Co. for tumblers and other supplies		2,439	8	0
" Cash paid for Turkey Red Cloth, Lanterns, Iron Wire and Rings, White Washing Sands, Paper Lamps, Earthen Lamps, Paint, Flowers, Temporary Shed for Workmen and Tailor's Charges		6,193	12	0
" Cash paid to Dr. Gray for certain expenses in connection with the Flower Show at the Victoria Gardens		1,332	9	9
" Cash paid to Mr. Somejee Parpia for lighting Jewish Synagogue, Byculla School and Tank, Estimate Society's Buildings, and putting up Flags in the Town		1,200	0	0
" Cash paid to Mr. Rahimtoola Sulliman for tumblers and other supplies		3,808	0	10
" Cash paid to Khimjee Jewa and others for various supplies		2,463	0	6
" Cash paid to Mr. Bapoji Hormusji for supplying Balloons, &c.		1,235	15	3
" Cash paid to Shaik Ismael Havildar for Bonfires		1,074	4	0
" Cash paid to Mr. Shapurji Pestonji for work done under Mr. Terry's orders		687	12	6
" Cash paid to the Establishment, and Buggy and Brougham Hire, Postages and Petty Charges		1,324	4	5
	Rs...	1,23,771	11	2
" Balance at the New Bank of Bombay, Limited		46	14	3
	Total Rs...	1,23,818	9	5

Bombay, 31st August 1871.
E. E.

NEWS-LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

POONA, 1ST MARCH.

THE Moburrum has passed off here quite quietly. I was in the streets until 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, and except on one occasion when a Hindoo threw stones at the "Chowdree's Taboot" I saw nothing but perfect good humour. Several English ladies were about watching the mummers, dancers, &c.

The Superintendent of Police, who had come in from the Ghaut districts on purpose, rode at the head of the taboot processions. Guards of military were at hand in case they might be required. The Assistant Cantonment Magistrate and the First Assistant Collector were also at their posts; but, as I said before, all went off quietly, and the taboots were thrown into the river on Saturday afternoon amidst the acclamations of many thousands of people.

Colonel Scott has caught twenty-four of the dacoits, who have been committed to the Sessions by Mr. Ozanne. The Colonel managed very cleverly. As you know, all citizens are bound by law to assist the police against dacoits, and so he ordered the population of a certain village to turn out on a given morning to beat up one Hurnea's retreat, the said Hurnea being a dacoit chief. The villagers paraded, and twenty-four of their number who had been mixed up in the dacoities were quietly seized! Hurnea is still at a large with a small armed party. He makes a nice bed of prickly pear bush, throws a bunniah into it, and then stamps on him; occasionally he cuts a man's ear off, or mutilates him in some other way. I hear the Superintendent finds the villagers, for the most part, too frightened to give information. A dacoit out on the Ghauts there is a bandit pure and simple.

Colonel Scott is to have the command of the 26th Regiment N. I., vice Thompson, deceased, and Colonel Houghton goes to the 1st Grenadiers, relieving Colonel Scott. It is whispered this change will be a very agreeable one to that regiment.

MILITARY NEWS FROM SIND.

KURRACHEE, 26TH FEBRUARY.

SINCE Sir Philip Wodehouse's departure, Kurrachee was relapsed into a state of quietude, the Commissioner and others having left for the districts as soon as the Governor was *en route* to Bombay. This week, however, the military authorities have been thrown into a state of excitement by the arrival of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief. The Commissioner's steamer was waiting for H. E. at Sheer Shah near Mooltan and brought him down the river to Kotree. From Sukkur, which was reached on the 12th inst. H. E. went to Jacobabad and inspected the Frontier Field Force. Hyderabad was visited, and the troops paraded on the 23rd; and on Tuesday, the 24th, General Addison and the officers of the garrison received H. E. at the Ferre Station. The Commander-in-Chief is accompanied by General Shewell, Quarter Master General; Captain Liddell, Military Secretary; Captain Spencer, A. D. C.; and Surgeon Watling.

The Kurrachee Brigade, which at one time was a strong one, has not, it may be supposed, escaped the retrenching shears which are directed with such an unsparing hand against anything and everything military, and it was consequently a small though efficient force that was drawn up on the general parade ground at half past 6 on Wednesday morning. Major Worsely's Battery on the right, the 56th (Pompadours) in the centre, and the 27th N.L.I., or 1st Belooch Regiment, on the left of the line. Punctually to the time appointed, the guns announced His Excellency's arrival, and, after he had ridden down the ranks, the Brigade formed columns and marched past, the Infantry in grand divisions; then followed a second march past in quarter columns, and the third time the Brigade went by in line of columns. The marching past being now over, the Brigade deployed, and, after changing front to the left on detached points, proceeded to occupy a very strong position across a line of low undulating hills, the Artillery covering the advance from some rising ground on the right. After holding this position for some time, the Brigade retired in echellon of half battalions, covering its retreat by a cloud of skirmishers, and making a stand whenever any suitable position was found. By the time the plain was again reached the sun was beginning to assert its power, and the troops marched to quarters. Considering the number of troops at General Addison's disposal, the parade was a most effective one. Major Worsely's Battery, it is needless to say, was in perfect order, for where can a battery of British Artillery be found that is not so? The 56th Regiment was at the Camp of Exercise, and many of your readers know what a fine body of men they are.

Your correspondent "Mars," with many of whose sensible remarks I thoroughly concur, would, I am sure, have been pleased with the appearance of the 1st Belooch Regiment. On this occasion I believe they wore for the first time their new dress. The red bands that formerly covered the breast of the coat have disappeared, and the white gaiters have given place to others of a brown colour, which, though not quite so smart-looking, are infinitely more serviceable, and harmonize better with their accoutrements than the white ones. Why cannot the whole of our native army be dressed in a similar costume?—not necessarily of course of the same colour. I believe every commanding officer would welcome the change.

After the parade H. E. inspected some of the barracks occupied by the 56th Regiment. These barracks, though not so palatial in appearance as some others in the presidency, are exceedingly comfortable, the only thing that appeared to be wanting being some screens to keep out the glare, which at Kurrachee is most trying.

At half-past twelve the same day Sir Augustus Spencer held a levée at the Frere Hall: it was of course a small affair compared to that held by the Governor last month, the attendance on this occasion being, with few exceptions, confined to the military officers of the station. In the evening General Addison gave a dinner, commanding officers and heads of departments being invited to meet His Excellency. To-day the Chief and Staff leave for Bombay in the Dalhousie. Captain Olliver, of the 66th Regiment, whose time at the Ghizree Sanatarium is up, is a passenger in the Dalhousie; as is Lieutenant Cotton of the 56th, who goes to join the Madras Staff Corps, and will be much missed in his regiment. General Addison has just completed his inspection of the 56th, and expressed himself to Colonel Berry as much pleased with the regiment. Talking of paucity of officers, European regiments are becoming only a shade better off in this respect than native ones. For instance, the 56th appeared on a Brigade parade not many days ago with only one unmounted officer, five out of six companies being commanded by sergeants. It is true that three companies are stationed at Hydrabad, but they have by no means their full complement of officers.

Major Castell, wing officer of the 1st, and Captain Brown, adjutant of the 2nd Belooches, both leave for England shortly; the latter will not, I hear, return to this country. Major O. V. Tanner will succeed Major Castell.

Our cold weather—and it has been an exceptionally cold season throughout Sind—is fast leaving us, though the mornings and evenings are still quite chilly.

I must not conclude without telling you that your fearless and unbiassed remarks on the attitude of Government during the late riots meet with unqualified approval here, as they no doubt will throughout India. The Moburrum here is going on as quietly as could be wished.

It is wonderful what an exhilarating effect the change of Ministry has already had on military men's minds. Every one looks cheerful, and there seems to be a general impression that

"there's a good time coming."

BOMBAY.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small sales, business cards, situations wanted or servants required, houses or lodgings to let, changes of residence, articles lost or found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines.....Rs. 1
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0 8as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *cash*.

THE BENGAL FAMINE.—Up to Saturday nearly Rs. 1,50,0 had been subscribed at Surat to the fund in aid of the Famine Relief Fund.

CITY SURVEY DEPARTMENT AT BROACH.—The Broach paper states that the City Survey Department at that place is shortly to be abolished.

EUROPEAN VAGRANTS.—Yesterday there were thirty European vagrants in the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

DISTRICT JUDGE OF SURAT.—Mr H. Birdwood, Judge and Sessions Judge of Surat, who was on three months' privilege leave, resumed charge of his office on Thursday last.

SANSKRIT WORKS.—A Surat paper learns that Dr. Bühler, Educational Inspector, who is now on leave, has been able to procure several valuable Sanskrit works at Bickaneer.

ADULTERY.—A woman of the carpenter caste was sentenced the other day by the Assistant Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad to nine months' rigorous imprisonment, on the above charge.

A FUND FOR THE PARSEES.—The *Jam-e Jamshed* states that arrangements are being made to raise a fund, for the purpose of affording assistance to the deserving sufferers from the Mahomedan riots.

VAGRANTS.—Charles McGuire and Thomas Bourke, Europeans, were yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with being vagrants and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and were ordered to be sent to the Government work-house.

A MEETING AT KAIRA.—At the invitation of Mr. Oomedramjee, Hoozoor Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Kaira, a meeting of the principal inhabitants of that place was held the other day at the Hadow Institute, to concert measures in aid of the suffering population of Bengal.

SIND COTTON was selling in the Kurrachee market on the evening of the 22nd instant at Rs. 15-2 per maund of 84 lbs. Kandahar and Khelat wool at Rs. 25 to 26-8, and Rs. 14 to 17 per maund respectively. Wheat at 22-8 to Rs. 23 per candy of 656 lbs.—*Sindian*.

THE MAHOMEDAN RIOTS.—A Parsee named Cowasjee Sorabjee, a liquor shop-keeper, on the Kurruck road, reported to the police on Saturday that his shop was entered on Friday, the 13th February, by the Mahomedan rioters, and that property, valued at Rs. 312, was destroyed or stolen.

A CASE UNDER THE NEW CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.—A short time ago a Hindoo was sentenced to eight months' rigorous imprisonment at Ahmedabad, on a charge of theft. On an appeal being presented to the Sessions Judge, the sentence was increased to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were 353 prisoners in the House of Correction yesterday. Of these, 127 were under sentences from the High Court, 193 from the Magistrates of Police, and 33 from Military Courts Martial. Of the prisoners, 268 were natives, and the remaining 85 were Europeans.

FIRE IN A SPINNING MILL.—On Sunday evening a fire broke out at the Manockjee Petit Spinning and Weaving Mills at Tardeo. The fire, which was speedily extinguished without the assistance of the Fire Brigade, is said to have originated in the cotton godowns, but the cause of it is not known. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 2,000.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held on Sunday at the Morgue, Camateepoora, on the body of a Hindoo lad named Marootee Bapoo, aged about seven years, who had fallen out of a window on the third storey of a house, and expired shortly afterwards from the effects of the injuries he had sustained. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

MR. PEDDER, Chairman of the Famine Relief Fund Sub-committee, has asked us to state that subscription books are being circulated among different sections of the Bombay community, but that any persons whom the book has not yet reached and who are anxious to subscribe, can pay their subscriptions into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Eastern India Relief Fund.

THE CHARGE OF DEFAMATION AGAINST AN EDITOR OF A NATIVE PAPER.—We learn from the *Gujerat Mitra* that Mr. Pitambardas Tribhovandas, proprietor and editor of the *Hitechu*, a Gujerathee paper, published at Ahmedabad, was sentenced by Mr. Fernandez, full power magistrate, to pay a fine of Rs. 500, for having inserted a defamatory article in his paper against one Jehanghier Goostadjee, a carkoon employed in the Ahmedabad Municipality.

MR BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.—We have noticed that during the recent Mahomedan disturbance, this gentleman has acted a praiseworthy part in going round among the Parsee sufferers and in comforting and succouring them. But not resting content with that, Mr. Byramjee has done his best to promote the reconciliation movement, as clearly appears from the reply sent him by the Hon. Narayen Vasudeo, which was read to the meeting held on Saturday last at Sir Jamsetjee's family house.—*Jame-e-Jamshed*.

THE BENGAL FAMINE RELIEF CONCERT.—Yesterday Mr. C. E. Mitchell, Hon. Secretary Organ Recital Committee paid into the "New Bank of Bombay, Limited," to the credit of the "Eastern India Famine Relief Fund" the sum of Rs. 265, the balance, after paying expenses, of the proceeds of the "Organ Recital" given at the Town Hall in aid of the above named fund. We may mention that Mons and Madame Berger-Deplace most kindly placed their services at the disposal of the Committee on Friday, but too late to admit of the acceptance of their offer.

THE MOHURRUM IN POONA has passed off satisfactorily. There were some 17 taboots in the Cantonment and upwards of a hundred in the City, which on Friday night were carried about in procession. On Saturday, the day of immersion, thousands of persons of all sects thronged the road leading from the City to the Sungum, but extra precautions had been taken by the police, and no disturbance occurred to mar the festival. Parsees were moving freely about among the Mahomedans, and the whole closed in peace and quietness before eight o'clock in the evening.

BENCH WIT.—On Thursday last, in the Koth Succession Case, which was called on before Sir Michael Westropp and Mr. Justice Melvill, the Advocate General said he appeared with Mr. Branson for the first defendant, the Secretary of State. It appeared subsequently that Mr. Branson had gone out of Bombay, and that his brief had been handed over to Mr. Ferguson in his stead. The mainspring of the litigation in the case was that the plaintiff, who had given birth to a posthumous son, had been accused of having substituted a male child for her own son, who died. When the Advocate-General requested the Chief Justice to make the necessary alteration in the name of the counsel who appeared with him, his Lordship naively remarked—"Is it quite right that, in this case, one son should be substituted for another?"

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning a native woman appears to have called upon Mr. Superintendent Bailey to claim a little girl, aged about six years, who was found straying on the Colaba road and taken charge of by the police. The woman was conducted by a policeman to Mr. Bailey, who resided on the fifth storey of the Fort Police Court building, to relate the case to him. On the woman and the policeman arriving at the landing of the fifth storey, the policeman desired the woman to wait there until Mr. Bailey came out of his room. The policeman then left the woman at this place which also leads to a terrace, overlooking the street. The woman at this time while waiting, in some way unexplained, fell from the parapet wall on the terrace into the street below—a height of about seventy feet, sustaining mortal injuries. She was at once removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, but expired before reaching the hospital.

ACCIDENT WITH KEROSINE OIL.—A guard in the G. I. P. Railway by name Richard Harrison, residing in Church Street, Mazagon, was seriously burnt on the night of Saturday, whilst attempting to extinguish a tin of kerosine oil, which accidentally caught fire. It appears that the man, on seeing the oil in the can on fire, seized hold of the tin to throw it out into the street to prevent a conflagration, and in so doing the tin exploded, covering him with the burning fluid. Providentially a number of the neighbours on hearing the alarm immediately flocked into the house, and rendered every possible assistance, first in rescuing Harrison by divesting him of his clothes, and then in extinguishing the fire. Two Parsee gentlemen neighbours were almost the first that entered the house for the purpose of rendering assistance. The unfortunate man was soon after attended to by Dr. Sidney Smith, and is at present under his care.

THE ARRIVAL OF H. M. TROOP-SHIP JUMNA.

H. M. TROOP-SHIP JUMNA, 4,173 tons, Captain W. E. Gordon, R. N., arrived in harbour yesterday forenoon with 51 officers, 14 ladies, 8 children, and 5 female servants; 1,005 men, 101 women, and 90 children. The Jumna left Portsmouth on the 29th January, Malta on the 8th February, and Suez 14th February. The weather has been very fine throughout the passage, and the troops have arrived in a healthy condition, there having been no deaths from sickness. A private of the 73rd Regiment fell overboard off Gibraltar and was drowned. A child was born during the passage and was christened Alfred Jumna. The Jumna also brings Lieut. E. H. Clarke, R. N., Sub-Lieut. Lionel R. C. Boyle, R. N., Assistant Paymaster John K. Mosse, Gunner George Hazle, and 51 men and boys for H. M. S. Nimble. She passed a Portuguese corvette off Aden, and H. M. S. Wolverine, homeward bound. The following is a list of the ladies and officers:—

OFFICERS.

H P Montgomery, Lieut-Col, 2/40th
W F Manifold, Srg Mjr, AMD
J R Lovett, Major, 48th
G W Muriel, Major, 73rd
C J O Neill, Srg. A M D
R A Stevenson, Major, R A
C Ashburnham, Major, 2/60th
A W Rawlins, Major, R A
A H Tucker, Captain, 68th
C E Rennie, Captain, 44th
J W Theobald, Captain, 62nd
A M Kay, Captain, 55th
C D Broadbent, Capt, R Bde
R S Hawkes, Capt, 36th
B H Metcalfe, Capt, 53rd
C O Cornish, Capt, 73rd
J E Purdon, Srg, A M D
W R Stirke, Capt, R A
C J O Neill, Srg, A M D
A S Williamson, Lieut, 44th
J E Bruce, Lieut, 36th
E R S Brander, Lieut,

MR. LOWE ON MR. DISRAELI.

(*Times* Feb. 4.)

Here we are in the middle of a general election, and what is the issue? It is commonly said the issue is, whether the one party or the other shall come into power; but that is not a fair description it is something more. We have been in these five years, but we have had to contend with this difficulty. We have had a party which has got ideas, which will think for itself, which will act for itself, and very often to a degree exceedingly embarrassing to the Government. (Hear, hear.) Therefore, we have splits off from our party on some question, gentlemen, no doubt, honestly differing from us and exercising their right to from their own opinions. But we have had another difficulty which very much clips the wings of that omnipotence which is sometimes ascribed to us. We have got to the House of Lords, which not only criticizes some of our measures, but throws out some of them without condescending to look at them at all. I don't say this in any spirit of bitterness, but what is the contrary case? The contrary case is, that if you put the Conservative party in power you really place the country in the hands of one man, and that is Mr. Disraeli. ("No, no.") If you will allow me I will endeavour to prove it. In the first place, the Conservative party vote with a degree of constancy and presistency unknown to our party. They are not found of ideas (a laugh); they ask on what side they are to go and they go. Perhaps the next morning they find out they were wrong, but that does not prevent them voting as they are told in the evening. (Hear, hear.) Their discipline is perfectly admirable. Whether discipline be the highest virtue of a politician, I will not argue; but their obedience to their leader is perfectly stupendous. (A laugh.) What happened in 1867? Do you suppose anything could be more abhorrent to the Tory party than household suffrage in the boroughs of England? They make no scruple in saying so; but they were in the position described by Remigius when he baptized Clovis, "*Adora quod combusisti, combure quod adorasti*"—"Adore what you have burnt, burn what you have adored." They took everything they had hated and detested, and flung from them everything they loved and adored (a laugh) simply because their leaders told them. (Hear, hear.) If that is so, there is no check to be looked for in the Conservative party in case they have a majority. I have been in Parliament for 22 years. During that time the Conservative party have been three times in power; but they were in a minority—the lion had his teeth drawn. But if the Conservatives had a majority, gentlemen have little notion what that would mean. We must go back some 40 years to think of it. Then they were in the hands of a great man—Sir Robert Peel (hear)—a liberal man; he led the Tories, and led them to Free Trade, nearly the same way Mr. Disraeli led them to household suffrage. (A laugh.) But observe, the check of the Lords is gone. If they are in the least displeased with anything we do, the House of Lords throw it out; but do you think that the House of Lords would throw out anything the Conservative party propose? Therefore, does it not come to this, that you will have a party all obeying their leader; whatever that leader decides they will do, and what they do in the Commons the other House will ratify. Therefore, I say you intrust to Mr. Disraeli a power infinitely greater than Mr. Gladstone could wield even if returned by a most triumphant majority. (Hear hear.) The next question is how this power is likely to be used? I am sorry to go into this question, which is a little personal, but I will not shrink from it. In the days of the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel, when the Tory Party were led by really great men (hear, hear), they knew the duties of a Government and the duties of an Opposition; but since that time, I am sorry to say since I have been in Parliament, I have not observed in the Conservative party the least trace of a feeling of duty while they have been in Opposition. ("No, no.") I meant to qualify what I said. I allude particularly to matters of finance and to matters of minor importance. I don't wish to be unjust to any man. On the American war they acted with public spirit and forbearance. But I am speaking of the every day duties of an opposition. I hold it to be the duty of an opposition to consider that they as well as the Government have a responsibility—to remember that they may be called on to form a Government, and they should look at questions submitted to them as if they were questions they should have to deal with. In Sir Robert Peel's time it was perfectly understood between the parties that in case of a reid on the Treasury the leaders of the opposition should come to the aid of their antagonists; but so far from that being the case, the leaders of opposition now very often absent themselves, and their follows come down in sufficient numbers to put us in a minority; the whole object being, not to decide what is good for the country, but to take every opportunity of putting the Government in a minority. (Hear. Of course), the Government of the day don't like that; but the evil is that it debauches the party in opposition and renders them unfit for power. They come into power with all sorts of pledges hanging round their necks, and they find it impossible to do what they had voted for when they were in opposition. No Opposition has sinned more in this respect than the present Conservative Party. Another thing I have observed whenever the Tory Party came into power—an uniform rise of expenditure, which is accounted for by the fact that the party is demoralized, and being so many years out of power, they come to regard the revenue of the country, not as a sacred trust to be administered for the benefit of those who contribute to it, but as the means of political power. ("No, no," and cry of "The Alabama Treaty.") The Alabama claims were paid out of the revenue of this year, in spite of many unfriendly prognostications. Another plea is, if you have a flourishing revenue you must have a flourishing finance; but the fact is, when the revenue is flourishing you have always enormous demands on the Exchequer, and the duty of resisting them becomes most arduous. A flourishing revenue occasionally lays a ground for increased expenditure; the revenue dies away, or a period of commercial distress arises, and the expenditure remains as a perpetual legacy. Therefore, let no man suppose that if the Conservatives get into power you are safe from anything they may do because there is a flourishing revenue. It is only the more likely to lead to increased expenditure. Therefore, I think I have shown you—first, that if you give a majority to the Conservatives, you are giving an enormous, almost autocratic, power to a single man; and next that there are many reasons to suppose he could, not if he would, and perhaps would 'not if he could, use that power in the way he ought. ("Oh, oh!") I will just give you one or two instances from Mr. Disraeli's speech the other day. He talked about local expenditure; he said it would cost millions. All I can say, we do not so consider it. But he has such munificence in his ideas (a laugh); he is not accustomed to look at facts when he is making an estimate. The other day he said he left the Income-tax at 4*d*. Yes, but I found it at 6*d*. (A laugh.) There is something in Mr. Disraeli which makes it excessively uncomfortable to contemplate the possibility of his becoming Prime Minister, armed with the power which a majority would give him. (A laugh.) He has a sort of harum-scarum, splatter-dash, inaccurate careless way of dealing with things which makes him utterly unfit to be the ruler of such a nation. You have heard a great deal of the Straits of Malacca; but what Mr. Disraeli said on that subject was grossly inaccurate. In his address to his constituents—a statement of the programme of his policy—he said, "by act of folly or of ignorance rarely equalled the present Ministry relinquished a treaty which secured us the freedom of the Straits of Malacca for our trade with China and Japan." Now, I have read the treaty between us and the Dutch of 1824 with the utmost care, and there is not one single syllable in it, from first to last, which alludes to or deals in any manner with the question of securing to us the freedom of the Straits of Malacca. Only think of the levity of the man while penning this great State paper, which will be memorable in the history of England? He would not give himself the trouble to go to Lord Derby, who knows the subject well, or any man at the Foreign office, or refer even to his own library, but in an absolute and total state of ignorance on the subject he thinks it becoming in him to speak of the treaty of 1871 as "an act of folly or of ignorance" on our part "rarely equalled." (A laugh.) Mr. Disraeli says in his address that "the question of a further reform of the House of Commons is again suggested by the Prime Minister—I think unwisely. The argument for extending to the counties the household franchise of the towns on the ground of the existing system being anomalous is itself fallacious." Now I will read you an extract from what he said on the 28th of February, 1859. He said:—

"I may say that if labour, if thought could assist us to arrive at a proper solution, neither labour nor thought has been spared. Is there any principle on which we can restore the country constituency to its natural state, and bring about that general and constant sympathy between the two portions of the constituent body which ought to exist? Her Majestys' Government are of opinion that some such solution does exist. We think there is a principle, the justice of which will be at once acknowledged, the logical consequences of which will be at once remedial and which if applied with due discretion, will affect all those objects which we anxiously desire with respect to the county constituency." [Observe the extraordinary prolixity, the intense pomposity, the amount in deliverance.] "We find the principle in recognizing the identity of suffrage between county and town."

Yet he now says "the argument for extending to the counties the household suffrage of the towns on the ground of the existing system being anomalous is itself fallacious." (Hear.) I don't mean to say that Mr. Disraeli wilfully ignored this little passage in his career. He must have remembered it, for it cost him two of his most valued colleagues, Mr. Henley and Mr. Walpole. What I believe is this. He saw from Mr. Gladstone's address that he was favourable to an uniform franchise for county and borough, and he said, "I must say the other; there is no use to trouble ourselves with argument—let us say it is crude." All I can say is that if it be crude it has a good many years to ripen if "crude," won't settle it, let us say it is 'fallacious.'" I do believe from the slattern inaccuracy of his mind he had entirely forgotton his exploits on this subject in 1859, and probably he would be very much astonished if one who

"Drew Priam's curtain at the dead of night"

took *Hansard* to him and showed him the the passage. (A laugh.) I make no charge against you, but I ask you, is that such a man as you would like to keep your books—one you would like to make your attorney or become your agent? Again I say I make no charge. I am simply taking a zoological view of the kind of person who is to be absolute ruler unless things go well with the Liberals. (A laugh.) I said in my address, "Mr. Disraeli tells us that he does not think that the condition of the United Kingdom is improved by incessant and harassing legislation. This means that it is best not to legislate at all, and if you do legislate to take care to offend no one. Compare the state of England with her state 40 years ago. To what do we owe the change? To laws which harassed the owners of boroughs, the corrupt corporations, the protected trades and industries, and the Universities—in short all persons and institutions which held privileges adverse to the general welfare." Mr. Disraeli makes some comments on this, and I will merely quote a specimen:—"He says," that is, Mr. Lowe says "It is perfectly true that our Government was a Government that tried to make every man uncomfortable;" but Mr. Lowe never said anything of the kind. (Hear, hear.) "Mr. Lowe said it was a harassing Government."—I never said anything of the kind. He adds. "I am now quoting his own words, 'I am proud of the imputation.'" There is not a word about the imputation in my address "Government ought to be a harassing Government, and if we continue a Government we shall continue to be a harassing Government to the end." Now, I have not the least objection to put that as a rhetorical construction of a passage in my address; but fancy what the mind of the man must be when he adds, "I am now quoting his own words," when not one of the words was his. (Hear.) I will give you another instance. Mr. Disraeli said the other day that he believed we had advised the Queen to recall Lord Mayo. When a great statesman says "he believes," we are apt to pay him the compliment that he has some grounds for his belief. Mr. Gladstone has told us, and I repeat that it is absolutely untrue, there is no foundation whatever for the belief. Not only was there no advice given to the Queen to recall Lord Mayo, but no such recommendation was ever mentioned in any shape or manner in the Cabinet at all; and therefore I think we are fairly entitled, if Mr. Disraeli can screw his mind to it, to tell the public the facts on which he founds his belief, I have thus given you a slight sketch of Mr. Disraeli; I hope he will accept it as a small tribute to a literary man. I think he will find it at least more correct than the passage in his biography of Lord George Bentinck, where he placed the crucifixion in the reign of Augustus Cæsar. (A laugh.)

MR. DISRAELI ON MR. LOWE AND THE LIBERAL PARTY.

(*Times* Feb. 5.)

Between Mr. Gladstone and myself there are, by the necessity of the case, very constant collisions, but they have been hitherto consistent with a tolerable social good understanding, and I must myself repeat that if there ever has been criticism without using the words of courtesy in the relations between Mr. Gladstone and myself I can truly say the blame has never been imputable to me. (Cheers). Now, I have seen to-day that a distinguished man has given his version of the issue which is now before the country, and this version is different from Mr. Gladstone's. Mr. Lowe says the country is agitated at the present moment in order that the Government of the country may be given over to Mr. Disraelie (A laugh.) Now, really I take a much humbler and more modest view of my position. I believe the country is in a state of great excitement at the present moment, because it has the opportunity of asserting political principles in which it takes a deep interest. I do not myself believe that the country would exhibit the excitement which now prevails in order to make me a Minister. But I think it quite possible that the country might show this excitement in order to get rid of Mr. Lowe. (Cheers and laughter.) No man has dragged down the Government of Mr. Gladstone like Mr. Lowe. (Hear, hear). Some years ago I remember having a very interesting conversation with, perhaps the most eminent man of the present day—Prince Bismarck. He was not then so celebrated as he now is. He was just on the eve of opening that extraordinary career which has astonished and enchained Europe; and he spoke with great frankness to me about the future. There was then a prospect of Count Bismarck becoming Prime Minister of Prussia. Indeed, it was well known among the initiated in those matters that he was passing through London from Paris to Berlin with almost a certainty of that result; and he spoke to me of his future intentions with the frankness which characterizes him. I remember one thing he told me. "what I particularly want to do," he said, is to get rid of the Professors in our country. Laughter. I want to save Prussia from Professors." Now, Mr. Lowe is a Professor. Laughter. He has no sympathy with the past, no respect for tradition; he has confidence is his own individual infallibility. But rom the first moment that he entered public life and I would prophesy that it will be to the last—he has offended the English nation, who can have no sympathy for a man who is proud of having no heart. (Cheers.) He is a most ungrateful man, for he would not be in Parliament were it not for me. (Laughter.) Had it not been for me the London University would not have had a member. Everybody was opposed to it. My colleagues did not much like it. The Conservative party did not much like it. More strange than anything, the whole Liberal party were ready to oppose it. But I, with characteristic, magnanimity—(laughter)—said to myself—" Unless I give a member to the London University, Mr. Lowe cannot have a seat in Parliament." If was then impossible for him, and still is, to show upon any hustings with safety to his life. I said to myself it was a pity that a man with so much ability should be lost to public life (and I pique myself upon recognising and upholding ability in every party and wherever I meet it), and I also said to myself—because one must have an eye to the main chance—"If I keep Mr. Lowe in Parliament—and this is his only hope—I am quite sure that no Cabinet, even if it be brought into power by an overwhelming majority, can long endure if he be a member of it." (Laughter.) Gentlemen, I think what occurred perfectly justified my prescience. Such things have happened in the House of Commons since Mr. Lowe was in high office that cannot be paralleled in the Parliamentary records of this kingdom. Never before was there a Chancellor of the Exchequer who quarrelled on two occasions with Secretaries of the Treasury, till, in order to keep things tranquil, the Secretaries of the Treasury were otherwise provided for. (Laughter.) It was necessary to provide another position for Mr. Ayrton, a man of great ability, and Mr. Baxter, a man of great ability, retired from office because they could not agree with the Chancellor of the Exchequer—Mr. Lowe I heard one night in the House of Commons that which I never had heard before, and which I trust will never be heard again. heard a member of the highest consideration and importance in that Assembly rise and, in reference to some very unsatisfactory business in the Exchequer, ask this question of the Treasury Bench, with a view to the solution of these very injurious public occurrences, "Is it or is it not true that the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Secretary of the Treasury are not on speaking terms?" (laughter)—and not a member of the Treasury Bench could rise and say they were on speaking terms. (Laughter.) So much for Mr. Lowe. (a laugh.) I understand he indulged himself yesterday in a speech of invective against me, of which I may say, from what I hear, that its language is more violent than felicitous. (A laugh.) I would rather turn your attention for a moment to the views of a personage of a very different character—namely, the Prime Minister himself—a man of great and transcendent abilities, of great learning and scholarship, of which he is not ashamed, like Mr. Lowe and who naturally at this moment is extremely anxious to solve that great problem of the elements on which public opinion and sympathy depend. I observe that Mr. Gladstone makes, I will call them plaintive appeals to the constituencies of England to support him, and he upbraids the Liberal party for the differences which influence its various sections. He says there is one great necessity for the country, and that is union in the Liberal party. Well, I believe everybody is of opinion that if the Liberal party is to exist it must be united; but what are the means by which Mr. Gladstone wishes to effect this union of the Liberal party? The liberal party is dissevered and disunited because they do not agree upon some of the greatest and deepest principles which influence the Government of men. (Hear, hear.) They are not agreed upon the great principles of national education. They are not agreed on the great principles of the distribution of political power. They are perpetually making suggestions, crude and precipitate, about the extension of the suffrage and about the re-arrangement of seats, with means and efforts which they have never gauged to their depth, but which they eagerly grasp at in their despair at seeing power vanishing from their grasp. (Cheers.) When parties are disunited in these great and primordeal principles of government—the education of a nation, the distribution of power—do you think they can be brought together by suggestions for relieving the ratepayers or abolishing a threepenny Income-tax? (Cheers.) No, gentlemen; the position of the liberal party at this moment is one of extreme difficulty. I believe it is in its throes (cheers and laughter); but it cannot be said that it has been brought to this pass by unconstitutional opposition or by any desire of its competitors for power (cheers) to arrive at that pre-eminence by any illegitimate means. (Cheers) No party has ever had more fair play (cheers.), and it the reins of government escape from them they cannot say that it has been the consequence of party opposition or party intrigue. (Cheers.) I close as I began by asking you to send me back to Westminster to represent your interests and those of the country. (Cheers.) What I could have wished would have been to enter into many subjects which have immediate reference to yourselves. I see a paper before me of questions to be put to candidates by agricultural electors. These questions are subjects with which I am most familiar. In all of them there is much truth, and though to some I should give a qualified adhesion, the most of them are subjects I have myself discussed; but time presses, and I must remind you of one subject in which I take the deepest interest. I am asked whether I will support a Landlord and Tenant Bill which will compensate tenants for the unexhausted value to their improvements. (Hear, hear.) A (Voice.—"How about the Road Rate?") That is a mess; and the Government must take up the Road Rate and consider it. But with regard to a greater subject—the relations between landlord and tenant—its importance cannot be exaggerated, for upon a good understanding between the owner and occupier of land depend, not only the due cultivation of the soil, but, I believe, the best interests of the country as regards liberty and order. Hear, hear) When Mr. Read gave notice of his Bill last year, I called my friends together and expressed to them my general views upon the subject—views which I have always entertained. I am in favour of the principle of the measure. (Hear.) I recommended my friends to support the principle; and there was great unanimity upon that subject, reserving to ourselves, of course, the right of offering such suggestions as might tend to improve the Bill in committee. But I must say here, as I said at Aylesbury—for I wish it to be known—that I believe this question of the relations between landlord and tenant is capable of an easier solution than the world generally supposes. My opinion is that if the tenure of land generally consisted in an agreement which secured to the tenant a two years' notice to quit—I won't say you would strike at the root of all discontent, but you would lay a great and broad basis which would ultimately bring about a satisfactory and complete settlement. (Hear, hear.) I know well the instance of a great property in this and a neighbouring county belonging to a man who thoroughly understands the land and the landed interests, and I know that among his tenantry such an agreement has been introduced and has given general satisfaction. (Hear, hear.) I speak from my own experience upon, alas! a much smaller estate where the system has been practised, and since which time there has never been a word of difference. (Hear, hear.) No doubt there are other points which require attention; but we must be satisfied, in making great changes if we make them step by step. (Hear hear.) The proposal I place before you will, I am convinced, be the basis of a most satisfactory settlement, and will not impair or diminish those social relations of intimacy between the landlord and the tenant, and that thorough understanding between those two powerful classes, upon which, I say again, liberty and order in this country mainly depend. (Cheers.) Gentlemen I have trespassed much upon your attention, but it has been a long time since I have had the happiness of finding myself in Newport Pagnell. A very great battle is being fought in the United Kingdom. I am prepared always for either fortune, perfectly satisfied with what may happen to me, if I have the consciousness that I am doing my duty. (Hear, hear.) From all I hear, however, there is every prospect that the cause of good government and national feeling will triumph. (Loud cheers.) They say we have no policy, but I think we have something to fight for. (Hear, hear.) We have national institutions, the value of which was never more appreciated than at a moment when you find old and established Europe generally in confusion and peril. The Monarchy of England has been assailed even in our time and recently, but never have the advantages of a Monarchical Government been vindicated with more effect than in our time. (Cheers.) The independence of our national Senate—formed of those who have the greatest stake and interest in the country—is, I believe, deeply valued by all Englishmen. (Cheers) The Church of England never had a greater opportunity of asserting its beneficial influence if it councils were qualified by discretion (cheers) than at this time. The Church of England is the best, I believe the only security for religious liberty (cheers); and I trust that the Anglican Church will be maintained by adherence to those principles of the Reformation on which it was founded. (Loud cheers.) It appears to me that when these institutions are assailed by a mingled party—some who question the expediency of the Throne—some who deride the Senate that has so often stood up for the good government of England and the rights of the people—some who are perpetually proposing to alter that very House of Commons of which they are proud to be members—some who tell you that the time has arrived when the Church of England should be disestablished and disendowed when interference with the individual liberty of Englishmen has been attempted by too frequent legislation—I think we have a stake at issue; I think we have cause to uphold; I think we have a policy to maintain that I believe no country can be ashamed of, and which, I am sure, the electors of Buckinghamshire will never desert. (Cheers.)

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE CAMBRIDGE MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS.

The list of Mathematical Honours at Cambridge was published at 9 this morning, the names of the Wranglers being read out in the Senate house, where the attendance of Under-Graduates and their friends was very numerous. The list this year contains 111 names of whom 49 are Wranglers, 23 are Senior Optimes, 34 Junior Optimes, and five Ægrotant. Last year there were 37 Wranglers, 23 Senior Optimes, 28 Junior Optimes, and two Ægrotant, showing this year an increase of 11.

Mathematical Tripos, 1874.

Moderators,—Joseph Wolstenholme, M.A., Christ's College; Alexander Freeman, M.A., St. John's College.

Examiners,—William Davidson Niven, M.A., Trinity College; George Pirie, M.A., Queen's College.

Additional Examiner.—Sir William Thomson, LL.D., St. Peter's College.

*** In all cases of equality the names are bracketed.

Wranglers.

Ds	Callipbronas ,Gn. & Caius	Grant	King's
2	Ball	Trinity	Williams	Queen's
3	Harris	Clare	Allock	Emmanuel
4	Cratk	Emmanuel	Minton	Sid. Sussex
	Dickson	St. Peter's	Galloway	Jesus
	Stuart	Emmanuel	Glen	St. Peter's
7	Clarke	St. John's	Madden	Clare
	Butcher	Trinity	Sanderson	Trinity
	Cox	Trinity	Black	St. Peter's
	Elliott	St. John's	25	Hammond	Queen's
	Niven	Queen's	Eaden	Trinity
	Barnard	St. John's	Steel	Pembroke
	Iddon	Sid. Sussex	38	Johnson	Trinity
	Lightwood	Tri . Hall	Hargreaves	Trinity
	Pearson	Clare	Smith	St. M. Mag.
	Bore	Christ's	41	Fyffe	Que:n's
	Marshall	Gn. & Caius	42	Hawkins	Cor. Christi
18	Swanwick	Trinity	Bonham-Carter	Trin.
	Gilbert	Christ's	Burn	St. John's
	Gwyther	Jesus	45	Simons	St. Cath.
	Reynolds	St. John's	Brown	Gn. & Caius
	Shackle	St. Cath.	Newton	Trin. Hall
	Buxton	Trinity	48	Layng	Sid. Sussex
	Yeatman	Trinity	49	Stubbs	St. John's
25	Simmons	St. M. Mag.			

Senior Optimes.

Ds	Bilderbeck	St. Cath.	Rigg	Pembroke
51	Colenso, F. E.	St. John's	Dibdin	St. John's
52	Gell	Gn. & Caius	Skrimshire	St. M. Mag.
53	Beckett	St. John's	Jones	Queen's
	Crick	Pembroke	Fetter	St. John's
	Middlewood	St. John's	Minnitt	Trinity
	Smith	Trinity	Pyne	Emmanuel
	Strickland	Gn. & Caius	Gaches	Sid. Sussex
	Bates	Cor. Chris	Hickson	Gn. & Caius
	Darwin, H	Trinity	Tylor	Trinity
	De Renzi	Trinity	71	Tyer	Trinity
			72	Dyson	Emmanuel

Junior Optimes.

	Cajarn	Corpus Christi	Carter	Trinity
			Cunningham	Clare
Di	Hall	St. Catharine's	Fry	Emmanuel
			Johnstone	Sid. Sussex
	Bonsey	St. John's	Beck	Trin. Hall
	Dewberry	Corpus Christi	Stott	Trinity
			Davenport	Clare
	Goodwin	Gonville and Caius	Holeroft	St. John's
			98	Brodie	St. John's
	Roberts	Pembroke	99	Hemsworth	Gn. & Caius
79	Weller	St. John's	Lowe	St. John's
	Baxter	Trinity	102	Rogers	Cor. Christi
	Taylor	King's	Sim	Trin. Hall
82	Cooksey	Sid. Sussex	103	Ouchterlony	Trin. Hall
	Collin	Trinity	104	Brown	Queen's
	Francis	Jesus	105	Sawyer	St. John's
	Smith	Clare	106	Sharrock	St. John's
	Bentall	Jesus			
	Blackmore	Christ			
	Davies	Pembroke			
	Eastman	Clare			

Ægrotant:—Anglin, St. Peter's; Burgoin, St. Catharine's; Haviland, Trinity; Holroyde, Emmanuel; Patterson, St. Catharine's.

Mr. George Constantine Calliphronas, the Senior Wrangler, is a Foundation Scholar of Gonville and Caius College, the third surviving son of the Rev. D. P. Calliphronas, of Walpole, Norfolk. He was educated at Felstead School, Essex, where he obtained an Exhibition, and proceeded to Caius College, where he distinguished himself in the College Examinations. Mr. Routh was his private tutor, and the Rev. N M. Ferrers, his college tutor. This is the first Senior Wrangler at Caius since 1851, when Mr. Ferrers, the present tutor, obtained that distinction.

Mr. Walter William Rouse Ball, the Second Wrangler, is a scholar of Trinity College. He is the only son of Mr. Walter Frederick Ball, of Hampstead, and was born on 14th August, 1850. He received his early education at University School and University College, London, where he obtained the Andrews' Exhibition and Scholarship. He obtained an open Scholarship at Trinity in 1870, was promoted to a Foundation Scholarship in June, 1871, and obtained a First Class at the various college examinations during his three years' residence. Mr. Routh was his private tutor.

Mr. James Rendall Harris, the Third Wrangler is the son of Mr. H. M. Harris, of Plymouth, and was born in 1852. He was educated at the Grammar School of his native town, where he obtained the Bennett Exhibition of Plymouth. In April, 1870, he was elected to a Minor Scholarship at Clare College, and in the following year a Foundation Scholarship. His private tutor is Mr. Routh, and his college tutor the Rev. W. Raynes.

Mr. Andrew Craik, the Fourth Wrangler, is the son of Mr. David Craik, and was born at Airlie, near Kirriemuir, Forfarshire, Scotland. He was educated at Airlie Parish School, and at the Grammar School and University of Aberdeen. He is a Foundation and Thorpe Scholar of Emmanuel College.—*Times*, Jan. 30.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

For Liverpool.

1931 Accrington, Christie—Framjee, Sands & Co.
1309 Amyone, Murphy—Volkart Brothers.
1179 Beaun Uamna, Mccann—Ewart, Latham & Co.
952 Benton, Elliott—Lyon & Co.
1497 Dreadnought, Fry—The Captain.
814 Flora, Cameron—M. Nusserwanjee.
928 Gad's Hill, Kelly—The Captain.
1091 Norah Greame, Cape—Edward Bates & Co.
1193 Thunderbolt, Goldsworthy—Ritchie, Stuart, & Co.

For Falmouth.

218 Lydia Skoifield, Forsyth—Farnham & Co.

For Amsterdam.

566 Taranaki, Philips—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

For Havre.

899 Marlborough, Samson—W. Nicol & Co.
693 Sepia, Gosnell—Peel, Cassels & Co.
766 J. P. Smith, Williams—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

For Havre and London.

1515 Indian Empire, Blackwood—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

For Bremen.

530 Eagle, Hodgson—The Captain.

For New York.

1319 Cavour, Evans—Lawrence & Co.

For Calcutta.

398 Decide, Hyssens—H. A. Sedick.
497 Joinville, Segnen, Hajee Salen Seedeck.

Not Fixed.

949 Alabama, Weir—S. A. Esoobboy.
1391 Canute, Mathews—W. Nicol & Co.
1340 Celestial Empire, Key—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
1077 Gladstone, Watson—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1168 Glasgow, Lloyer—W. Nicol & Co.
1069 Lloyds, Robinson—Finlay, Muir & Co.
842 Marie, Gugnen—The Captain.
892 Mogul, Walker—Remington & Co.
1273 Pendragon, Symond—Lawrence & Co.

STEAMERS.

Overland Mail Steamers.

1762 Lombardy, Gilson—P. & O. Co.
1775 Malwa, Tomlin—P. & O. Co.

For Liverpool.

1800 European, Steel—Lawrence & Co.
1410 Trent, Dumbrick—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

For Trieste, &c.

1130 Calipso, Gullovich—A. C. Gumpert.

For Malta and Liverpool.

1397 Neera, Coburn—Stearns, Hobart & Co.

For Malta and Marseilles.

990 Borodale, Davis—McCulloch, Brown & Co.

For China, &c.

1069 Massilia, Anderson—P. & O. Co.

For Trieste.

818 Royal Standard, Kurby—McCulloch, Brown & Co.

Not Fixed.

931 Alnwick Castle, Freeman—McCulloch, Brown & Co.
1708 Ava, Starrat—B. I. S. N. Co.
906 Avoca, Symons—P. & O. Company.
1232 Baroda, Almond—P. & O. Co.
1012 Cashmere, Cotten—B. I. S. N. & Co.
Clorinde, Lafond, (French Frigate.)
873 Mathew Cay, Bradley—Remington & Co.
1202 Pera, Methven—P. & O. Co.
769 Richmond, Young—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
952 Tenedo, Harris—W. & A. & Graham & Co.
790 Vespasian, Alexander—Finlay, Muir & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

Not Fixed.

255 Africa, Rauchbaupt.
111 Mahi, Nacoda—D. B. Khan.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

Abyssinia, James, R. N.
Clyde (ordinary).
Dagmar, Steam Tug, Downing.
Magdala, Palmer, R.N.
May Frere, Gutterie.
665 Magpie, Doughty.
Nimble, Best.

"THE TERAI HAT."

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